

ASAHI BEER

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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.—The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/6 3/16.



Dainty Eyeglasses

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Ophthalmic Optician

13, Queen's Road Central.

No. 27,465

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1930.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

PLANS RIPE FOR CHINA WAR.

SECTION OF NATIONAL TROOPS MUTINY AT HONAN.

HOTLY PURSUED.

TRAFFIC ON PEKING EASTERN RAILWAY HELD UP.

Nanking, Tuesday.

President Chiang Kai-shek has decided to despatch the forces of the 5th Route Army to Honan and Shensi to take offensive, and those of the 2nd Route Army to guard the Tsin-Pu and Lung-Hai lines and to remain on the defensive temporarily. As soon as the 5th Route Army reach their objectives, the 2nd Route Army will open hostilities simultaneously along the Tsin-Pu and the Lung-Hai lines.

Yang Fu-cheng wired on April 14 to Ho Ying-ching that a small portion of National troops, stationed at Wang-lung-chen, south-east of Honan, being influenced by Kuomintang, mutinied on April 13, but were subsequently attacked, with the result that they were defeated and forced to escape towards the White-River, where they are now being hotly pursued by Yang's forces.

FENG'S APPOINTMENTS.

Feng Yu-hsiang has recently made the following appointments: Ma Yang-pen, chairman of Kansu; Liu Yuk-fen, chairman of Shensi; Sun Liang-cheng, chairman of Honan; Seong Chih-yuan, commander of Bandit Suppression in Shensi; and Lu Chung-liu, C.I.C. of the 2nd Regional Army.

The order of the Kuomintang for a general offensive on Hsuehchow has been retarded, due to the bad conditions of the roads, hindering transportation. The roads along the Lung-Hai line are now being repaired.

Acting under instructions, the National troops under Ma Hsueh-kuei have proceeded to Lincheng and Hanchuang, in order to strengthen the defence of the western section of Shantung.

National Troops. General Ho Ching-chun will shortly direct the 5th Route Army from Nanyang to the front to intercept the Kuomintang.

The National forces, under Li Wan-hin, are reported to have arrived at Paohong, on the northern border of Hupoh; those under Su Chih-cho at Yunyang; and those under Fan Shih-san at Cheuchun, south-west border of Honan, forming a semi-circle from Nanyang to Fancheng, via Cheuchun, Yang Fu-cheng's forces at Nanyang, Kuomintang Forces.

Sun Liang-cheng has assembled the Kuomintang forces at Chengchow and is not likely to make a further advance southward for the time being. The Kuomintang under Liu Yu-ming, who invaded Hupoh, have retreated to Shensi; those under Shih Ching-ting and Chi Huang-chang are marching from Loyang to Hsuehchow and Luho, via Lungmoon and Linho.

The dispositions of Shansi forces are reported as follows: General Sun Cho holds the line between Taiming and Changteh; Shih Yusan between Shihsiang and Tsochow; Feng Peng-tse between Taiming and Tsochow; Chang Hui-chao at Chuyea; and Fu Tsu-yi and Li Sang-ta between Chwangchow and Chuehchue.

Yen Chang-feng, the delegate of Shansi, delivered Yen Hsi-shan's personal letter to General Chang Hsueh-liang on April 15, urging the latter to express his real attitude regarding the present situation.

Cho Tung-feng, a general of the former Peking Government, and now a supporter of the allied forces, has intimated that Yen Hsi-shan will not proceed to Chengchow and that his trip to Peking is not yet decided upon. The speaker further added that Yen has determined to hand over all the military affairs at the front to the control of Feng Yu-hsiang, while he himself will direct the movements at the rear.

Shansi Generals. A joint telegram, headed by Fu Tsu-yi and Sun Tso including 13 Shansi generals of the pre-war Ching, has been despatched to Yen Hsi-shan, requesting the latter immediately to issue the order of general attack against the National forces.

General Sun Tung-chin of the 20th Division under Han Fu-chu left Taining for Tsinan on April 14 with two regiments and two armoured cars, "Peking" and "Shantung".

Following the uprising of the Red-spear fraternity, at Chiao-tung, Wantung District has fallen into the hands of the bandits. Many refugees have fled to Chefoo. Troops are being despatched by General Han Fu-chu for their suppression.

Yen Hsi-shan is, according to another report, to proceed to Peking within five days. Mayor Chang Yim-wu has prepared the ex-President's Office as his quarters. The object of Yen's trip is chiefly to arrange the defensive line along the Hupoh border, in order to guard against the invasion of Mukden troops.

Trains Detained at Peking. In compliance with the instructions of Yen Hsi-shan, General Cho Chih-chun has detained 15 locomotives and 45 coaches at the Peking Eastern Railway Station. The traffic on the Ping-Tsin and Pei-Ning lines has been suspended. —Canton News Agency.

CREDIT BY FRAUD.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SALESMAN.

OTHER CHARGES PENDING.

Chan Kai-sang (27), described as a salesman of the Chang Chun Chong import and export firm of 85, Wing Lok Street, has been arrested by the Police on a charge of fraudulently obtaining credit to the extent of \$1,965 from the Tung Tak Knitting Factory, of 25, Shaokwan Road.

When he was produced before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham this morning, Mr. E. S. C. Brooks appeared for the complainants and applied for a remand, as other charges were being considered. He said that accused was one of three partners of the Chang Chun Chong firm, and the other two had left the Colony.

Accused, who told the Magistrate that the firm had gone bankrupt, denied that he was a partner. The firm was closed down because the master had absconded and it had no funds. He had had nothing to do with the firm's dealings.

The Magistrate gave a week's formal remand, fixing bail in the sum of \$5,000 cash and three sureties in the sum of \$10,000 each.

WEDDING BELLS.

Ceremony at Peak Church To-day.

FARROW—GREENHALGH.

Miss Doris Diana, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George William Farrow, of Portsmouth, was married, to Mr. William Robert Greenhalgh this afternoon at the Peak Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. V. Koop before a large gathering of friends.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, was charmingly attired in a long white satin gown in medieval style, with a tulle veil trimmed with pearls and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of pink carnations, and was attended by the Misses Jean and Catherine Whyte-Smith and Miss Mabel Fielder, who acted as bridesmaids. Mrs. Whyte-Smith was the matron of honour. Her dress was of navy blue and white with navy blue and beige hat trimmed with velvet of the same colour. She carried a bouquet of African daisies.

The bridesmaids were dressed in pink satin—replicas of the bride's gown. They carried posies of early Victorian mixed carnations. The bridegroom was attended by E. W. Coulson, who discharged the duties of best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at No. 107, The Peak, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Whyte-Smith, where a large number of friends gathered to offer their felicitations.

The honeymoon will be spent in England, the bride and groom via Canada by the Siberia Maru. The bride's going away dress will be of navy blue tulle, with tuck-in blouse with shoes and hat to match.

The bridegroom is connected with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Limited.

WHERE IS MISS CHAN

Indian Claims Two-Year Old Debt.

Asia Singh, a licensed Indian money-lender, sued Rose Chan, this morning at the Summary Court before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, on a promissory note for \$200. Defendant was absent.

In evidence, plaintiff stated that he actually lent \$100 to defendant but, in accordance with the usual practice, she signed for \$200. The debt was two years old and during all this time he had never received any payment from her. The interests amounted to \$90, making the total sum claimed \$290.

Defendant, as far as witness knew, was unmarried, but she was living with a European. He did not think that she was in the Colony, and her whereabouts were uncertain.

Judgment was given to plaintiff with costs.

The Chief Constable of Cardiff drew the attention of the Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons to shops built without adequate regard for fire risks.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Replay in the Scottish Cup.

RANGES WIN.

Glasgow, Yesterday. At Hampden Park in the replay of the Scottish Cup final, Rangers defeated Partick Thistle, the score being:

Rangers 2

Partick Thistle 1

—Reuter.

Rangers have won the Cup in the following years:

1893-4

1896-7

1897-8

1902-3

1927-8

1929-30

Other Clubs, to win the Cup have been:

Celtic 12 times

Queen's Park 9 times

Hearts 4 times

Vale of Leven 3 times

Hibernians 2 times

Repton 2 times

Third Lanark 2 times

Kilmarnock 2 times

Dumbarton 1 time

St. Bernard 1 time

Dundee 1 time

Partick Thistle 1 time

Morton 1 time

Airdrieonians 1 time

St. Mirren 1 time

BUDGET DEBATE.

Making Country Face Responsibilities.

"L.G." PRAISE.

London, Yesterday. The Budget debate in the House of Commons was noteworthy for the fact that, while Conservatives, led by Mr. Churchill, attacked the Budget as hand-

icapping trade and industry, and the left wing Labourites, led by Mr. Jimmy Maxton, criticised it as "too capitalistic," Mr. Lloyd George praised it as honest and making the country face its responsibilities. —Reuter.

Revolution Avoided. London, Later. Mr. Philip Snowden's Socialism came to the surface when replying to the Budget debate in the House of Commons. He expressed the profound conviction that their unemployment scheme had saved the country from revolution. He regretted that the capital levy had not been applied when the moment was favourable, but he was remedying that by taxation on wartime profiteering fortunes, which were now coming into the estate duties.

It was arrant nonsense to talk of overthrowing the capitalist system. He aimed at transforming the system by placing under public ownership and control, not declining industries but going concerns (Labour cheers). —Reuter.

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BRITAIN & SOVIET

RUSSIAN AGENTS FOR HONG KONG?

TREATY SIGNED.

AGREEMENT AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Rugby, Yesterday. Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, and M. Sokolnikoff, the Russian Ambassador, this afternoon signed in the Cabinet room of the Foreign Office a temporary commercial agreement between the British and Russian Governments. The agreement is to serve as a modus vivendi pending the conclusion of the full treaty. Under the agreement the high contracting parties record the most favoured nation treatment to the subjects, citizens, juridical persons, national produce and manufactures of each other. The following are the exceptions: firstly, the special provisions relating to trade contained in the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with the states which, in August 1914, formed an integral part of the former Russian Empire and with the continental border States in Asia; secondly, the rights accorded to any third country forming part of the Customs Union with the Soviet Union to border States with respect to local trade between the inhabitants of frontier zones.

The British Government agree in view of the state monopoly of foreign trade in Russia to accord to the Soviet Government the right to establish in Great Britain a trade delegation consisting of a trade representative and his two deputies forming part of the Soviet Embassy.

Diplomatic Privileges. These three persons are to be accorded all diplomatic privileges and immunity shall attach to the offices occupied by the trade delegation and used exclusively for its commercial functions, which shall be to facilitate and encourage the development of trade between the two countries and to represent the interests of the Soviet Union in all that pertains to trade. Delegation shall be responsible for all transactions concluded by the trade representative and the persons authorised by him, but not for the acts of state or economic organisations except when such responsibility has been clearly accepted by the trade representative. The names of the trade representative and the persons empowered to represent him shall be periodically published in the Board of Trade Journal. Any question arising from any commercial transactions entered into in this country by the trade delegation shall be settled by the British courts.

National treatment is accorded in agreement to the vessels, cargoes and passengers of each country, and most favoured nation treatment as regards coasting trade, subject to the reservation of the right of sabotage as regards trade between two ports on the same coast. Excluded from these provisions are fishing rights, immigrants and pilgrims and ships' cargoes and passengers registered in British self governing dominions.

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TO LET—For 6 months, fully furnished 5-roomed House on the Peak, modern sanitation. Apply Secretary, P.O. Box 22.

TO LET—4-roomed Bungalow situated Broadwood Road, Happy Valley. Apply Secretary, P.O. Box 22.

TO LET—No. 5, Dragon Terrace, Causeway Bay, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. Each flat has three bedrooms, dining room, servants' quarters, kitchen, bath room, and water closets. Suitable for Europeans. Apply Clark & Co., 10, Des Voeux Road C.

GODOWN TO LET.

A GODOWN at Whitfield Road consisting about 2,500 sq. ft. next to Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory. Please apply to Kwong Sang Hong, Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED—The United Directory of Canton, Hong Kong & Macao for the year 1930-1931 will be issued soon. Those who wish to advertise in the said Directory are requested to apply See Hing & Co., China Building.

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GENERAL NOTICES

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 21st. Instant. (Easter Holidays).
Hong Kong, 14th April, 1930.

NOTICE.

I AM LEAVING for HOME on the 26th instant and I shall be glad if all bills are sent in to me for payment not later than the 22nd inst.

W. H. BELL.
c/o Messrs. The Asiatic Petroleum Company (South China), Limited.
Hong Kong, 15th April, 1930.

SPORT NOTICES

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 19th and on MONDAY, 21st April, 1930, commencing at 2 p.m.

The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. on both days.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

Members are notified that they and their ladies must wear their badges prominently displayed.

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5 per day for Gentlemen and \$2 per day for Ladies, are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a member, such member to be responsible for payment of all bills, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, badges (limited to two) for the free admission to the Members' Enclosure of wives, lady relatives and friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On no pretext will children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

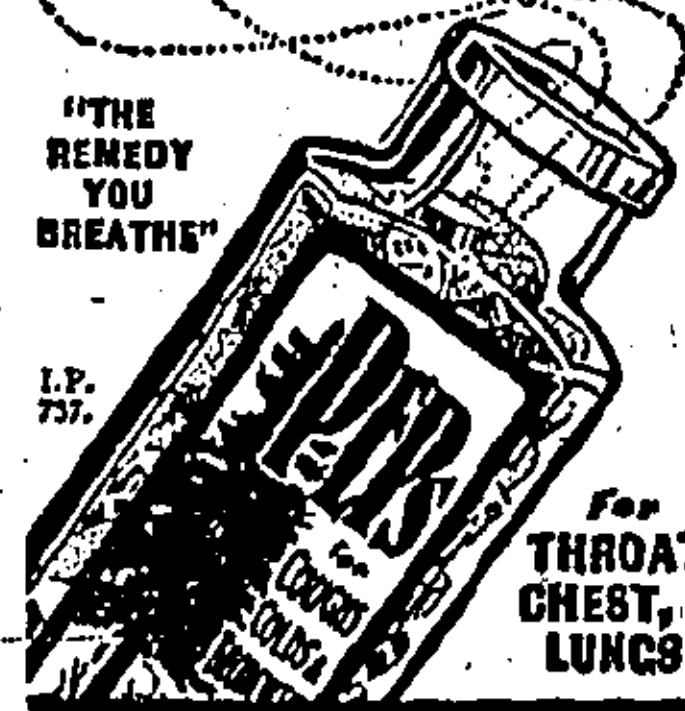
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1 per day for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted half price.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, &c. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meetings.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 14th April, 1930.



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SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

Dr. Ts'o Gives Sound Advice to Students.

MAUSANG COLLEGE PRIZE DAY

The Honourable Dr. S. W. Ts'o, O.B.E., LL.D., J.P., distributed the prizes and certificates at the Mausang College yesterday, and in the course of his speech, he laid stress on the importance of co-operation of parents and all residents of Kowloon City, where the college is situated, and urged continued support from the Government.

The ceremony was held in the hall, and there was a representative gathering including Mr. E. Ralphs, F.R.G.S., Inspector of English Schools, the Rev. W. Walton Rogers and the Rev. A. Dudley Stewart (Trustees of the College), the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Johnston, and members of the College Council.

Preceding the distribution, the kindergarten girls and boys gave a delightful entertainment of Chinese songs and action songs. They were followed by the primary school students, who also sang.

Next came a short comedy entitled "The Lost Wig", the players being members of the middle school. This was very good for Chinese amateurs.

At the conclusion of the Hon. Dr. Ts'o's interesting address, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, J.P., on behalf of the College Council, moved a note of thanks.

The function was brought to a close by a prayer and the Benediction offered by the Rev. W. Rogers.

A tour of inspection of the college building was later made, and the visitors showed great interest in the radio room, this being a hobby of the students.

Tea was also served.

Mr. R. Wang, M.Sc., the Principal, read the report, as follows:—
Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of the College Council and the Staff I welcome you all here this afternoon. It is customary at the Prize Distribution to give a resume of the school work in the past, to speak about its present condition and to remind ourselves once again of the aim of the school and the purpose for which the school was established. So with your kind permission I propose to deal on these topics briefly to-day.

History of Mausang.

In his report given on the day of the 80th Anniversary of St. Paul's College, the Rev. A. D. Stewart, trustee of this College, referred to the school's history as follows:—

"When the reclamation work at Kowloon was well on its way, the importance of a school to meet the educational needs of the town that was to be, was early felt. Through the good offices of Hon. Dr. S. W. Ts'o, two generous donations were given by the late Mr. Au Chak-mun (whose portrait is now in our hall) and Mr. Mok Kong-sang, who thus have given their names to the school which, by taking the third syllable in each name, is known as Mausang College."

The school was opened on March 8 in the year 1926 with 18 boys and 4 teachers. The head master and Mr. Ts'o Tsun-on, son of the Hon. Dr. Ts'o, who helped to start the work as a voluntary part time teacher of English, together with four student boarders came over from St. Stephen's College. The other two assistant teachers came to us from St. Paul's. Mausang may be regarded then in this way, as a branch from these two mother institutions—however, but rather as a branch that has been transplanted into new soil.

Literally the words 'Mausang' mean Life, life of the people and life for the people and wherever life is there must be signs of growth.

This new life soon adapted itself to its new locality and environment and began to grow. From 18 students at the start, the number increased to 36 by the end of the first year, to a hundred the second year, 214 during the third, till the year under review which gives us 234 pupils on the roll. Our Primary department has already been taxed to the full limit of its capacity and it will not be very long before the rooms in the Middle School will be in equal requisition. The number of teachers has also increased, and there are at present 17 members of the College Staff.

The Work of Mausang.

I believe the true purpose of any school is the preparation of the younger generation for the duties of Life and good citizenship. A boy or a girl goes to school, not merely for the sake of acquiring book knowledge, but rather for the purpose of getting a training. Good discipline in a school is therefore of paramount importance.

In order to appreciate more fully the nature of the education that Mausang gives, let me briefly describe the daily routine work that every boy, as a boarder, has to undergo in his school life here. As early as six o'clock in the morning, daily except Sunday, on the ringing of the bell, every one has to line up on the playground and report for setting-up exercise, conducted by the

physical director of the school. We consider this as an important part of the daily programme, for it keeps one physically fit and spiritually sound for the day's work. There is a lot of truth in the saying: "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." To the one who is not accustomed to this early rising it is no easy matter, especially in the winter when it is still dark at that early hour and when the wind along the Kai Tak Bund is often strong and rather unkind. I have known students frightened away from Mausang because of this early rising and parents sometimes inquire why we should insist on doing this morning drill contrary to the practices of most schools in the Colony. My answer has been always a simple one: we do it because it is hard and since it is hard, we believe it is good for the boys. Boys who are expected to become successful in life must be taught endurance while in school.

Morning Drill Beneficial.

Morning drill properly given helps much in good discipline; it teaches self-control, encourages co-operation, and makes one punctual and alert—not to mention its advantages to health. The "setting-up" exercise forms an integral part of the character training in Mausang. The school is very fortunate in having such a splendid playground at its disposal. We are grateful to the owners, who allow us the use of the place free of charge.

After the morning drill, which lasts from 15 to 20 minutes, the students are given half an hour to make their beds and tend to personal affairs, after which inspection takes place, every morning. From 7 to 8 every one is required to be present at the study hall to work under the supervision of a teacher. Breakfast is served at 8 o'clock and the Morning Chapel begins at a quarter to nine. The regular classes of lessons begin at nine and run on almost continuously with but 15 minutes interval for recess, till half past twelve, the tiffin hour. After tiffin and before afternoon classes begin, there is an hour for organized games and inter-class matches. The afternoon sessions are from 2 to 4 o'clock. Four to six is the recreation time; during which hours the students are free to choose any form of out-door exercises, but they must not remain in the rooms. School gardening, different kinds of ball games, a ramble along the bund, or taking a stroll in the hills near by are some of the healthy occupations that may be indulged in freely. Six o'clock is supper time and the evening study hour is from 7.15 to 8.30. Night hours are sounded at 9.30 when one must retire quietly.

Such is the course of training. The body as well as the mind is kept busy so as to leave no chance for the devil to use either as his workshop. The various extra-curriculum activities like Voluntary Bible Study given every Wednesday afternoon, Charity contribution for the poor every Saturday morning and the Sunday School and the Sunday Evening Service come in to the programme for the development of their spiritual welfare.

Discipline.

To carry on the work effectively the school must not become slack in its discipline. Discipline comes from the word 'disciple', and means a follower, one who subjects himself to rule, to a master, or to a leader. The political agitation and student strikes which have recently been so prevalent in almost all schools in China are caused by the fact that students do not keep their place, they become leaders instead of followers. Such condition, if permitted to go on, will make education impossible and in the end bring calamity to the state.

To maintain the good discipline of this school, Mausang has been called upon to pay dearly. In the past two years we have been forced to expel a total of 12 boys whose presence in the College was considered prejudicial to the moral well-being of the whole school. It so happened only last month that we were obliged to suspend the work of the whole of class II on account of the students' insubordination to the school authority. In doing so we are making a sacrifice of the Junior Local Examination this year; but we feel no regret on this account when the school discipline was at stake.

Some Achievements.

Like a good tree the school begins to bear good fruit; for the school year of 1929 bears a successful record. The total enrolment, including the Primary in 230 and the average attendance has been 77 per cent. We had forty boarders and all enjoyed excellent health. In sports we again won the championship cup of the Kowloon Inter-School Meet and our Basketball team, which played a visit to Swatow last Winter, won all

its matches with the leading schools there.

Examinations.

We sent in 8 boys, or the whole of our class II, to the Junior Local Examination last November. Four passed and one boy got distinction in Mathematics. This is 50 per cent, and it is gratifying to note that all the 8 boys passed in all Chinese subjects. The four boys who had passed the Junior Local received promotion and are now in class I, getting ready for the Matriculation Examination this year.

Staff Matters.

The year 1929 brought several changes on the staff. Mr. P. Sands, M.A. and Mrs. K. C. Bates have left us and gone to England. Mr. Charles Lam, B.A., returned to Shanghai on account of his business and Mrs. A. E. Luck for personal reasons had to discontinue temporarily her work in Mausang. Among the new comers we have Mr. R. T. Nelson, from St. Paul's, and Mr. D. C. Chen, B.Sc., who is now in charge of the Science department. The school is grateful to Mr. Nelson who has given his time voluntarily as a part time master. With his invaluable help there is a marked improvement in the boys' English. Mr. G. Lam, a former graduate of Tutorial Institute came last Summer while Mr. P. C. Hung, a former graduate of St. Paul's, and Mr. H. Wei, of the Hong Kong University, join the staff this term. We are fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. S. N. Yip, a Kai-Yang, in our Chinese department, who was appointed last summer. In our Primary department we welcome new teachers in the persons of Mr. K. H. Chiu, a capable teacher of many years' experience, and Miss V. Shea, a graduate of the Diocesan Girls' School.

At each prize giving I have pleasure, on behalf of the school, to tender our thanks to those kind friends who take an interest in our work and who have so greatly helped the school. We wish again to thank the Hon. Dr. Ts'o, the founder, for his untiring efforts in giving this school his continued support. Dr. Ts'o has again given one flat of his house for our use as a Kindergarten, free of rent, and has secured for us that set of books known as the Chinese Encyclopedia. We wish also to express our thanks and gratitude to the following friends: Messrs. Lam Tsung-fung, Wong Siu-ye and Fong Yung-chau, for their generous support to our Dormitory Fund last year. I thank all the members of the Staff for their faithful support and co-operation in helping to make the school work a success, and, ladies and gentlemen, we wish to thank you too, for your presence here this afternoon.

Dr. Ts'o's Address.

The Hon. Dr. S. W. Ts'o, O.B.E., said:—It gives me much pleasure to come here to-day and distribute the prizes. The head master, Mr. Wang, when he came and asked me to perform this pleasant function, told me that the programme arranged for to-day's proceedings will all be in English.

This information tells me at once that the English side of the school has made a great stride in its progress and that the boys are now able to entertain us to-day with performances in English.

After listening to the report, which the head master has just read, I must offer you, masters and boys, my hearty congratulations for the splendid work you have done and the successes you have achieved during the past year.

The Mausang is only four years old. To have been able to send up in its fourth year, students to stand for the University Junior Local Examination and have obtained gratifying results is a great credit to all concerned.

Ten Years Ago.

The establishment of this Anglo-Chinese Middle School in the midst of this Kowloon City area which, 10 years ago, was but an out-of-way village and vacant land, is entirely due to the far-sightedness, public-spiritedness and generosity of the two gentlemen, Messrs. Au Chak-mun and Mok Kong-sang, mentioned in the head master's report.

While the Kai Tak Reclamation work was in progress these gentlemen foresaw that this Kowloon City area would soon be developed into a township and that, in order to facilitate such development, educational facilities must be provided. They generously gave, therefore, a handsome sum of money towards the foundation of this educational institution.

Now any one who cares to pay a visit to Kowloon City will see at once the wonderful and rapid progress in its development and that Mausang is taking its part in assisting such development by supplying educational needs. It deserves therefore the strong support of every resident in or around Kowloon City, also every encouragement and help from the Government.

Discipline Necessary.

I regret to note, that the head master had occasion, recently, to suspend the work of one whole class in order to keep good discipline in the school. Good discipline is the soul of education. No parent would like to have a disobedient son in

(Continued on Page 8.)

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At last week's meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, when a vote of \$377,400, high cost of living allowance to Civil Servants, was put forward for approval, a strong plea on behalf of the "dollar-paid" men was made by a member, who further objected to an "all-important question" being discussed by Unofficial Members "behind closed doors." The debate, and the comment and criticism arising therefrom, are concisely reported in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

The sensational acquittal of a Singapore J.P., who was on trial for possession of opium, is another interesting feature of the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. A poignant situation is disclosed in the evidence recorded.

Impressive scenes at the funeral of the victims of the tragedy aboard H.M.S. Sepoy are graphically described, and the Colony's reply to an appeal for aid for their relatives is chronicled in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

The OVERLAND CHINA MAIL also publishes details of a proposed agreement regarding the operation of Chinese Customs in Hong Kong, the pros and cons of the situation being succinctly discussed.

The obscure Northern situation, with its perpetual threat of war, is lucidly set forth in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL, which publishes details of a tentative campaign by Nanking against the combined Shansi-Kuomintang forces.

Racing, Football, Boxing, Tennis—in fact, sports of all sorts—are discussed by the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL's staff of experts, a specially full report being included of the Closing Cruise of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club. Specially compiled charts show the full results of all the ties in the tennis tournament at the Hong Kong Cricket Club.

Activities of schools, clubs, and public institutions are also chronicled in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

There is no phase of the life of the Colony or of China that does not receive attention in the OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—the weekly paper that YOU MUST ORDER NOW.

Letters to relatives and friends in other parts of the world frequently fail to be written even by the most ardent correspondents. It is a kindly thought, therefore, to ensure that those away from the Colony, or folks at Home, should have an unfailing supply of Hong Kong and Chinese news every week—by means of a subscription to the "Overland China Mail."

Without any trouble of packing and worrying about the Post Office on your part, and at the cost only of \$3.75 for three months, the "Overland China Mail" will be sent Home for you every week, catching the news, features and pictures from the daily "China Mail" that make a studied appeal to people with any interest whatsoever in Hong Kong, and many letters from Home, Australia, and Canada testify to the keen pleasure and interest its weekly arrival brings.

For your folks at Home to receive this weekly budget, or to keep yourself posted with affairs during your absence, all that you have to do is to drop a note to the "Overland China Mail."

The word "Overland" is a reminder of the experience behind the production, it having been published since the early days of the Colony, to be sent OVERLAND because there was no Suez Canal, and that was the quickest route by which to get mail Home. In the march of time the "Overland China Mail" has become the only weekly news budget which has a coloured pictorial supplement with local photographs. It is made just to suit requirements, as it has done all along. What more could be desired?

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MISHIMA MARU	Friday, 20th June.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.	Saturday, 19th April.
ATSUTA MARU	Saturday, 3rd May.
KASHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 23rd April.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	Wednesday, 21st May.
AKI MARU	Monday, 28th April.
KAGA MARU	Monday, 28th April.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.	Monday, 28th April.
RANGOON MARU	Monday, 28th April.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.	Friday, 2nd May.
HEIYO MARU	Monday, 5th May.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	Monday, 5th May.
HAKATA MARU	Monday, 5th May.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.	Thursday, 1st May.
TSUYAMA MARU	Thursday, 1st May.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa.	Saturday, 10th May.
TAKAOKA MARU	Saturday, 10th May.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Tuesday, 29th April.
PENANG MARU	Tuesday, 29th April.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	Sunday, 27th April.
HAKODATE MARU	Sunday, 27th April.
FUSHIMI MARU	Monday, 28th April.
SADO MARU	Wednesday, 30th April.

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Extracts from
Hansard.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

February 20.
Mr. Hore Belisha asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he will explain the issue of Notice 601 in the Hong Kong Government Gazette of November 22, 1929, stating that Chinese nationals will be permitted to sit at the Board of Trade examinations for Master, First Mate, and Chief Engineer under the same conditions as laid down for British subjects; and whether this means that the Board of Trade Regulations which confine examinations for certificates of competency under the Merchant Shipping Act to British subjects have now been widened?

Mr. W. Graham.—The arrangement made by Order No. 601 in the Hong Kong Government Gazette of November 22, 1929, was approved at the instance of the Colonial authorities in Hong Kong. As to the effect of the arrangement, I would refer my hon. Friend to the reply given by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 19 to the hon. Member for Moseley (Mr. Hannon). The reply was as follows:—

I have seen the notice which the hon. Member refers. While Chinese nationals will be permitted to sit at the Board of Trade examinations, it is expressly stated that they will not receive a certificate of competency, which can be granted only to British subjects, but will receive in lieu thereof a letter signed by the Chief Examiner (the Harbour Master of the Colony) certifying that the examination has been passed. This letter will not entitle the holder to the rights conferred by a certificate of competency. The action of the Colonial authorities has been taken with the approval of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Hore Belisha.—Will the right hon. Gentleman be good enough to answer the last part of the question, as to whether this means that the Board of Trade Regulations, which confine examinations for certificates of competency to British subjects, have been widened?

Mr. Graham.—No, Sir, I gather that in this case they do not receive a certificate of competency, which is restricted to British subjects, but that they receive in its place a letter signed by the examiner certifying that the examination has been passed. That is really the essence of the change.

Mr. Hore Belisha.—Does that apply only to Chinese and not to any other nationals?

Mr. Graham.—I prefer that that question should be put on the paper.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenworthy.—Does this letter entitle them to serve as Officers on British ships; and is it given in place of the Board of Trade certificate?

Mr. Graham.—I should not like to reply finally to that question without notice, but I understand that that is not the case.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne.—Can the right hon. Gentleman state whether it is not a fact that British subjects born in India, for example, are perfectly entitled to sit for these examinations and receive certificates as any other British subject?

Mr. Graham.—This is quite new material. If the hon. Member will put down a question, I will gladly give him a reply.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.—Can the right hon. Gentleman tell us what is the value of this letter if it does not enable the people who receive it to serve as mate and so on on British ships?

Mr. Graham.—It is largely, as I understand, a question of providing examination facilities, and this letter from the chief examiner is not a certificate of competency which can only be granted to British subjects.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans.—What is the use of the letter? Has the letter any value or validity at all?

Mr. Graham.—Oh, yes, certainly. I should think that it would have the value, at all events, as showing that these examinations have been taken, and up to a point they are evidences of a certain level of competency.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans.—Can the right hon. Gentleman say what is the use of the letter, which, having been given, does not appear to qualify the recipient for anything at all?

Mr. Graham.—It qualifies for service beyond question.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans.—For what? Mr. Graham.—It must qualify for service in some capacity. I cannot this afternoon indicate to the right hon. Gentleman the precise way in which it can be used without notice of a question of that kind.

THE "MASKEE."

Second Effort to Get to Hong Kong.

The round-the-world junk Maskee, it is learned, was towed out of Swatow on Tuesday afternoon by the Kwaiyang, which left her at anchor on the way to Sugarloaf Pass. Later, at about 5.45 the same evening, the junk was sighted by the Sinking under full sail between the Pass and the Cape of Good Hope.

It is stated that she was then making good progress, and a brisk north-east monsoon was helping her along. Mr. Robson, Chief Engineer of the Sinking, stated that he could easily make out Mr. Stevenson at the tiller when the steamer passed. His two companions, Messrs. Banks and Grenham, were on deck. Enquiries made at Holt's Wharf about noon to-day elicited the information that the junk was not yet in sight. But should the favourable winds have kept up, waterfront men think that the arrival of the Maskee "cannot be very much longer delayed."

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES

Consignees of cargo ex M.V. "Malaya" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after April 18.

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CONSIGNEES.

LOYD TRIESTINO NAV. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th May, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

from MIDDLESBRO', LONDON, ANTWERP, AND STRAITS.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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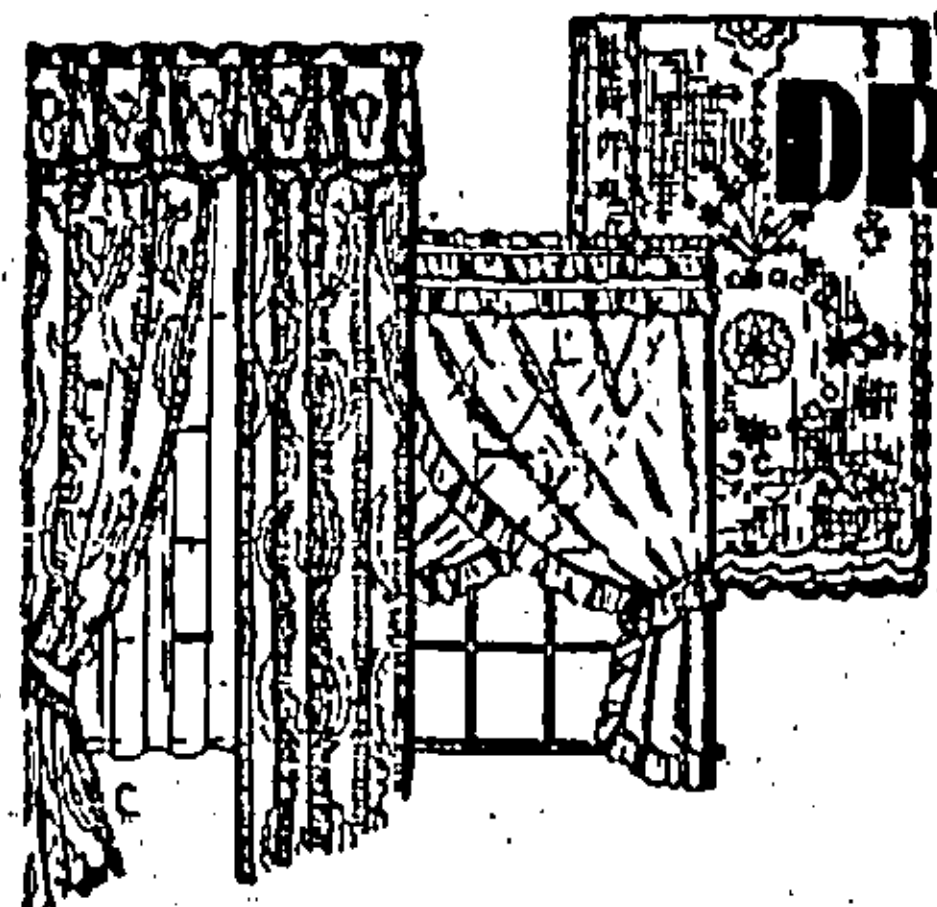
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Hong Kong, Thursday, April 17, 1930.

GOOD FRIDAY.

To-morrow is the day which, according to the Christian calendar, is kept as the anniversary of the Crucifixion. It was called Long Friday by the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, possibly in allusion to the length of the services which marked the day. The origin of the custom of yearly commemoration of the Crucifixion is obscure. It may be regarded, as certain that among Jewish Christians it almost imperceptibly grew out of the old habit of annually celebrating the Passover on the 14th of Nisan, and of observing the "Days of unleavened bread" from the 15th to the 21st of that month. In the Gentile churches, on the other hand, it seems to be well established that originally no yearly cycle of festivals was known at all.

From its earliest observance, the day was marked by a specially rigorous fast and also, on the whole, by a tendency to greater simplicity in the services of the Church. Prior to the fourth century there is no evidence of non-celebration of the eucharist on Good Friday; but after that date the prohibition of communion became common. In Spain, indeed, it became customary to close the churches altogether as a sign of mourning, but this practice was condemned by the Council of Toledo. In the Roman Catholic Church Good Friday ritual at present observed was marked by many special features, most of which can be traced back to date at least prior to the close of the eighth century. The altar and the officiating clergy are draped in black, this being the only day on

which that colour is permitted. Easter, on the other hand, has white as its liturgical colour, as the sign of joy, light and purity of the Resurrection, and the Churches and altars are adorned with the best ornaments. Flowers and shrubs, no doubt, in early times were also used for this purpose, but what evidence there is goes against the mediaeval use of such decorations, which are so popular at the present day.

It is interesting to note that the name Easter, like the names of the days of the weeks, is a survival from the old Teutonic mythology. According to Bede, it is derived from *Eostre* or *Ostara*, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring, and called *Eostur-Monath*, was dedicated. This month, Bede says, was the same as the *menis paschalis*, "when the old festival was observed with the gladness of a new solemnity."

It is to be feared that Good Friday and Easter, like Christmas Day and Shrove Tuesday, have lost for the great majority of so-called Christians their inner significance. They have degenerated into mere bank holidays and are kept up, apart from religious purposes, as an excuse for golf and other sports and pleasures. Hot cross buns, Easter eggs and Christmas trees, whatever sublime thoughts they may have given earlier, simple generations as symbols, mean to us now little but sentimental trifles and the occasions for more feasting than fasting.

News in Brief.

One case of typhoid fever and two of smallpox were notified to the Medical Officer of Health yesterday.

Receiving injury in his mouth as the result of accidentally falling from a ladder whilst at work in the Talkoo Sugar Works, a Chinese fitter named Wong Ming (65), was yesterday afternoon removed to the Tung Wah Hospital.

The Chinese Catholic community are giving a reception at the Cathedral compound, Cairne Road, at 8 p.m. on Easter Sunday, on the occasion of the presentation of an address to Rev. Peter Ngai in honour of his sacerdotal ordination.

A Chinese woman named Chiu Chau-ling (28), of 213, Queen's Road West, was alleged to have attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a quantity of opium. She is now in the Government Civil Hospital, but her condition is not considered serious.

There is only one case down for hearing at this month's criminal session, this being the Kowloon City murder. The hearing will take place in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp) at ten o'clock on Tuesday. Three prisoners have been indicted namely, Tse Ping, alias 'The K-chau', Cheng Pak and Sun Tam.

Summoned for allowing his dog to be abroad unmuzzled, Mr. A. W. da Rosa, of 5, Dorset Crescent, Kowloon Tong, was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning fined \$5, by Mr. Whyte-Smith.

A Chinese, who has been employed by the China Light and Power (1918) Ltd., as a bricklayer for over a year, was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning sent to prison for seven days, for stealing some wire and lead, from the Company's sub-station at Austin Road.

Banished in October last year, for a term of five years, a Chinese woman, who returned, was at the Kowloon Police Court this morning sentenced to seven months' hard labour. The defendant, who pleaded for leniency, was stated to have been deported under the Opium Ordinance.

Local estate to the value of \$2,600 was left by Wong Ying-nin, alias Wong Yat-wan, who died on or about January 6, 1930, at To Yuen Village, San Wui, Kwangtung. Probate of the will during the minority of two sons has been granted to Wong Kin-sam, nephew, living at No. 123, Connaught Road Central.

CORRESPONDENCE

A BOXING DECISION.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]
Sir,—In reply to the variety of correspondence which my letter has caused I should like to say to "Bantam" that I know it is the considered opinion of many that the blow "allegedly below the belt" was a perfectly legitimate one, and I am equally sure that many of your readers who were present are of the same opinion. I reciprocate the remark about being a judge of a foul blow. The article in Monday's paper is in itself a reflection on the fairness of the referee. For instance . . . the blow he received was certainly a foul one, but the referee did not choose to interfere. This suggests unfairness.

The letter of "Light Heavy" calls for no lengthy reply, except that I have no grudge whatever against "Bantam." I do not know the gentlemen. Being responsible for the original article, he left himself open to criticism, (however aggressive) constructive or destructive. He probably enjoys this correspondence as much as I do; even that of our amicus.

I take it, you are the self-appointed mouthpiece of the "cock eyed world." Exactly who this strange race be I do not know for sure, but I guess it has something to do with aquint eyes. As such, it is difficult to understand how they could be judges of anything that requires good eyesight. We want the views of a straight-eyed world. By the way; next time you feed the baby, give it the choice between a bottle of milk and a bottle of Rye Whiskey and just as much as it will know the difference, I know the difference between a foul blow and a solar plexus punch. Moreover, you say you think you know something about it; well that is not good enough for this argument, we want the views of people who really do know something about it. Be careful with your digestion when you start on that hat.

As "Light Heavy" and "An American" have impressed their knowledge of the sport, I should like to inform them that I have had a close connection with boxing for nearly twenty years.

Yours, etc.,
J. S. S.

Hong Kong, April 17.

PLAYGOERS SLACK.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]
Sir,—I should like to voice my dissatisfaction with the poor support that is given to travelling companies who produce the leading plays of the London stage. Playgoers of Hong Kong rarely get the opportunity of seeing first class plays, yet when such a well-known company as that of R. B. Salisbury visits the Colony and produces plays such as "Journey's End" and "Young Woodley" these so-called playgoers find they have more pressing engagements.

I was present at the Star Theatre last night when "Young Woodley" was played as the Company's first chance. The dress circle was only about a quarter filled—a first night at that! No excuse can be offered by people who live in Hong Kong, as the ferries run late enough for convenience of theatre-goers. If it is laziness, then Hong Kong does not deserve the visit of an enterprising company. The prices at the theatre are very reasonable, so this phase can hardly creep into the argument. People living in the Peak might have some inconvenience in attending a show in Kowloon; but what is a little inconvenience compared with an enjoyable and intellectual evening? It is just the same when a company shows in the Theatre Royal. The support is no better.

People of this Colony grumble about the paucity of good plays, yet when good companies pay visits here, the interest and support are so meagre that the stage here is hardly worth it. I appeal to the public to support these travelling companies, so that we may be able to see other plays of the type that R. B. Salisbury produces. We cannot afford to gain a wide reputation for poor houses.

Yours, etc.,
OBSERVATOR.

Hong Kong, April 17.

CURRENCY PROBLEM.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—Of all the questions yet investigated by any Committee appointed by the Government, this is unquestionably the most important, in that it will have a far-reaching effect on the Colony's economy.

That the question bristles with well-nigh insurmountable complexities (and I will even say difficulties) none who really understands the subject matter at all will deny, inasmuch as the recent further addition made by the Government of two Chinese gentlemen to the eight forming the original Committee clearly bears out the assertion; while, to quote one local newspaper, it has aptly stated the fact when it says "no Committee of Inquiry which has ever been appointed in the past has been charged with a more important task than the body now chosen by the Government to report on the currency problem."

Following so closely on the Government's appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into a question that is of such great moment to this Colony, it is, indeed, most gratifying to learn of the recent publication of the report of the Kemmerer Commission on China's currency, by which China is recommended to adopt a gold standard for its currency, as such a scheme cannot but affect this Colony most seriously, having regard both to its economical interest and geographical position vis-a-vis China.

This report is not only replete with sound sense but is also most ingenious. The only fault (if fault it can be called) is that the proposal does not provide for the minting of gold coins, while the redemption of all coins, including the proposed new coinage called the "Sun," is to be effected by means of gold bars or drafts on foreign gold-standard countries.

The scheme may work successfully in such countries as the United States or Great Britain; but in China—the currency of which has for ages been of silver standard, and which is simply now on a stage of transition from silver to gold standard—it is hard to expect it to work satisfactorily. If the possibility of redemption in gold coins is insisted upon, the people should arise, because gold bars would be too awkward and unwieldy a medium of currency. Clever as the Kemmerer Commission undoubtedly is, it must either have overlooked this point or been over-confident.

Therefore, whatever conclusions our local Committee may come to after its deliberations, it is my duty to state unequivocally my strongest condemnation of the stabilisation of the dollar; for, as sure as night follows day, and day, night, unless something untoward happens to our planets, it can only spell dire ruin to Hong Kong commercially and otherwise, for reasons which are obvious only to the very gifted few who can, to use the great Goethe's own words, see things not only inwards but outwards but outwards inwards—that is to say, objectively, without any opaque body obscuring their minds' eyes.

I have really been wondering how the Government could have taken the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes' questions so seriously as to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into such questions as the alleged feasibility of stabilisation of the dollar, the adoption of a gold standard, etc.; while my considered recommendation to the Government, based on the soundest of reasons made once through, the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., and once by myself direct less than a year ago, only elicited from the Government the reply that it was receiving consideration.

If the present Committee of Inquiry cannot recommend anything better to the Government, I would strongly commend to each of them individually and as a body my said recommendation, which should after all benefit the Government to a very great extent, and the writer to a very small extent, for the "child of your brain"—as Sir Henry Pollock called it in his letter to me—that it may urge the Government to adopt my scheme, which is the substitution of nickel sub-coins for the present silver sub-coins of all denominations. That my scheme is unassailable is evidenced by the fact that the very recommendation has been made to China for its currency by the Kemmerer Commission, which consists of experts of world-wide repute.

As only a few months ago the premium of bank notes raised a great deal of controversy in the

Press, so over a decade ago the premium on Hong Kong dollars, and especially Mexican dollars, also raised a great deal of controversy. The condition then obtaining was much more complex in view of the fact that the subsidiary coins then in common use were of heterogeneous character—that is to say, Hong Kong sub-coins and Chinese sub-coins were both in circulation.

To help the Committee of Inquiry and the public to form an opinion on the question of premium on bank notes I shall, therefore, be glad to lend a printed copy of my lecture on "The Currency Problem" to the local papers for publication if they will kindly notify me to this effect.

Personally speaking, I have very little desire to deal again with the currency problem, and I must state that I am doing so now on the recommendation of several of my friends and particularly Mr. Wong Kwong-tn, a well known public service gentleman who only yesterday advised me to give my views; while Mr. C. A. da Rosa, too, told me some time ago that I should write to the Press on the currency problem, since I was, he said, so conversant with the subject.

Yours, etc.,
J. M. XAVIER.

Kowloon April 16.

AN HISTORIC BUILDING.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]
Sir,—Perhaps the gentlemen of the Sanitary Board, who took part in the discussion at the Sanitary Board regarding the resumption of Nos. 1 and 2, Pak Tsz Lane, may not be aware of the interesting fact that, in the year 1892, No. 1, Pak Tsz Lane was the headquarters of the Chinese "Fook Yan Man Ser" Revolutionary Party, which opened and led the way to the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

In view of its interesting connections and historical importance, it would be well to have this building preserved.

Yours, etc.,
HISTORY.

Hong Kong, April 16.

"YOUNG WOODLEY."

Mr. John Mills's Fine
Rendering.

A SCHOOLBOY PLAY.

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Company last night played as their first change of programme John Van Druten's famous schoolboy play, "Young Woodley." Considering the popularity of the play in London and the huge success that the Company made in "Journey's End" there was a very poor attendance at the Star Theatre.

The Company attained the success of their previous production and fully deserved the enthusiastic applause on the fall of the curtain. The play is a difficult one to act, but a Salisbury troupe can overcome any difficulty in that line. The title role was taken by Mr. John Mills who took the part "Raleigh" in "Journey's End," and a very fine rendering of the bashful though intelligent schoolboy was given. He deserves all the bouquets for his splendid acting and for the atmosphere that he created.

Kenneth Birrell, as "Vining" portrayed the low type of schoolboy; whilst Edgar Owen ("Stanhope" in "Journey's End") was the ideal house master. It was a great pity that J. Grant Anderson could not have found a bigger part, as after his portrayal of "Trotter" he proved a great favourite of the house. "Mr. Woodley" was the only part that could be given him, and he the only person for it.

Aileen Raymond as "Laura Simmons" was both attractive and fascinating and filled her part with success.

The school atmosphere was ever present and the scenery very realistic, though I should have liked to have seen some pictures in the prefects' study.

—X. Y. Z.

Ten Years Ago

[From the "China Mail"
April 17, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 4/-7½d. Branch Secretaries of the Ministering Children's League met at Government House yesterday afternoon when the question of changing the name of the organization was discussed, the matter being brought up by Lady Stubbs, who presided over the meeting. The reason for the proposed change, said Lady Stubbs, was because the Society had grown so much in past years, and there were so many ladies working in it, the name therefore struck her as somewhat misleading. She suggested that it should be called the "Hong Kong Ladies' Guild."

After some discussion the proposal was put to the meeting and carried.

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CURRENCY.

Chinese Bankers Give Advice.

STABILISATION OPPOSED.

We have received from the Currency Committee the following communiqué:

The second meeting of the Currency Committee was held on Monday, April 14.

Mr. Shou J. Chen, Manager of the Bank of China in Hong Kong, was present and laid before the meeting a memorandum embodying the views of the Hong Kong Chinese Bankers' Association on the questions at issue as set out in the terms of reference.

In the opinion of the Hong Kong Chinese Bankers' Association the present currency situation in the Colony is unsatisfactory because (a) of the fluctuations to which the standard of value on which it is based is liable, (b) of the premium which notes command over silver dollars in exchange, and (c) of the fact that the current tender has not one form but several. The remedy, according to the Association, is to align the currency effectively with silver, its true basis; thus will the premium disappear, parity be obtained, and silver will circulate on equal terms with notes.

Question of Note Issue.

In this connection the Association contended that no remedy could be attained until the Government took over the note issue, as private note-issuing institutions could only deal with temporary abnormalities, and not with the situation as a whole. The Association had concluded that the premium was detrimental to the prosperity of the Colony on the whole because (a) of the uncertainty as to what medium would be used for settling debts, (b) of the bad effect on the transit trade and industries in the Colony, and (c) of the additional source of exchange uncertainty.

The Association did not consider that stabilising the dollar was desirable in the interests of the Colony, because this could only be done by giving the dollar a fixed sterling value. All exchange business would then be shifted to China, and heavy exchange fluctuations between Hong Kong and China would still remain. If, on the other hand, a gold exchange standard were adopted, whilst China's currency still remained on a silver basis, the only result would be to divert the Colony's transit trade to Shanghai and Canton; the present silver reserve would, moreover, have to be turned into gold, an operation which would entail loss.

Members of the Committee put questions to Mr. Chen regarding these views. The general consensus of the meeting was that an unlimited Government note issue was impracticable, and unnecessary for the Colony's own interests. Government, and indirectly the tax-payer, would be involved in enormous expenses in handling and storing silver dollars, and would inevitably be drawn into exchange operations and investments on a vast scale, and all because of the demand for Hong Kong notes outside the Colony. It was pointed out that the ratio of the Hong Kong note issue to population was already high compared with elsewhere and that note issue should be limited to the Colony's own requirements.

Dollar Dumping.

Mr. Chen, in the course of the proceedings, was asked whether he would support a proposal to prohibit the circulation of foreign dollars in the Colony. He replied that the difficulty would be to dispose of those we had, which were legal tender, and that the objection to dumping silver dollars in the Colony applied equally to both the foreign and British variety. If, again, Government were to have the sole right of minting silver dollars the only effect of this restraint on the flow of currency might be to divorce exchange even further from silver parity.

The meeting recorded its great indebtedness to Mr. Chen for his memorandum and attendance to answer questions. It was mentioned that Professor Robertson, M.A., of the University, had promised to give the Committee the benefit of his considered views on the questions at issue.

WARSHIPS IN PORT

British warships in port this morning were:

In Basin of R.N. Dockyard: Tamar, Somme, Sepoy.

North Arm: Bridgewater.

West Wall: Hermes.

In Dock: Seapew.

No. 18 Buoy: Marazion.

Foreign men-of-war in port were: U.S. gunboat Mindanao.

Portuguese Cruiser: Adamastor.

A deputation of the Parliamentary Film Committee is to meet representatives of the L.C.C. to discuss the question of the censorship of films.

GIRL SPY.

Blonde-Haired Russian Maiden.

WORRIES THE SOVIET.

Princess Ali Fazil, Special Correspondent, United Press, writes from Paris:

A blonde-haired Russian slip of a girl, 25 years old but daring far beyond her years, the "White Madonna" Nina Polojalef Bezsonov, is causing Stalin and the Russian "chekka" many sleepless nights.

The "White Madonna" is the master-spy of a vast anti-Bolshevik spying organization founded by White Russians who are devoting all their energies to overthrowing the Red government of Moscow. She is a fit successor to the famous spies of history including Mata Hari.

Blonde Nina, a striking beauty, makes almost monthly pilgrimages into Red Russia, working her way by her wits through the steel-barred frontiers. She has often carried bundles of anti-Soviet propaganda newspapers into Russia for circulation among the peasants in an effort to stir up an internal revolution against Bolshevism.

Her devotion to her cause is both mystic and religious. She spurned advantageous offers of marriage and finally married a compatriot who had lain for years in 26 Soviet prisons. He was a captain of cavalry, under the Tsars, in the famous Caucasian division, known all over Russia as the "Savage Cavalry."

The "White Madonna" is now in Paris, bolstering up the health of her husband, but she carries on her work by organizing the efforts of White Russians to trace their abducted leader, General Koutepoff. Her home, a tiny place at Boulogne outside of Paris, is a hotbed of sedition, a seditious against the government of Red Russia.

She has been a spy since she was twelve years old. The daughter of a functionary of the Imperial Ministry of Finance, she fled with her parents to Germany. There she met Spavenko, the leader of the anti-Bolshevik terrorist movement. He laughed at the girl and her golden tresses when she offered to devote her life to his cause. She cut her curls herself, and went on her first dangerous mission. Since that time she has gone on thousands of such dangerous undertakings, always doing her job and getting back, which is all that can be asked of a spy.

Although the "White Madonna" is always dressed in black, a black leather cloak and cap, from which peep her blonde curls, when she travels. She is said to have the same instinct for safe travel as a homing pigeon and travels by instinct rather than by map. So far she has never gone wrong.

"The whole world would help us fight Bolshevism if they really knew the truth about conditions in Russia, outside of Moscow and the few places fixed for tourists to see," the "White Madonna" told me.

"For six years we have been forming an army of six million 'white Russians', young and keen, able and ready to fight. We make no noise about our plans, and we say little, but when we have the money we need we will take efficient action against the Bolshevik forces."

ST. ANDREW'S.

Passiontide Music by Choir.

As usual on the evening of Maundy Thursday, at 6 o'clock this evening, in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Choir, augmented for the occasion, will render a selected programme of Passiontide music. This will consist mainly of extracts from an English translation of an old 18th century Latin poem, "Stabat Mater" ("At the foot of the Cross"), with some numbers from "Messiah" and Stainer's "Crucifixion."

The soloists are Miss McGill (soprano), Mrs. Cairns (contralto), Messrs. Anniss and Best (tenor), and Mr. C. W. E. Bishop (bass).

Arrangements are being made to broadcast the Service, which lasts for one hour.

DANCE DISPLAYS.

Miss Violet Capell informs us that the gross receipts from her two dancing displays given at the Theatre Royal on March 31 and April 3 amounted to \$1,835, and that she is forwarding a draft to the London Hospital for \$20 and is also making donations to some of the local charities.

American Socialist and Labour unions are attacking the authorities on the question of unemployment, and state that the present figure exceeds 5,000,000.

Left-wing Socialists have tabled an amendment, on the Army Estimates, to reduce the military forces by 100,000 men.

SAILORS WHO MARRY

Not Under Sixteen Says Admiralty Order.

WHAT "SUNSHINE" SAYS.

Admiralty Fleet Order 682.—The minimum age for either of the parties to a marriage in England, Wales, and Scotland is raised to 16 years by the Age of Marriage Act, 1929. This alteration does not apply to marriages in Northern Ireland or the Irish Free State, where the minimum ages remain as at present, viz.: 14 years for a man and 12 years for a woman.

[By Commander H. M. Daniel, D.S.O., R.N.]

I have just received a letter from "Sunshine." That has always been his nick-name in every ship by reason of his expansive smile. He is a lieutenant famous throughout the Fleet.

"Everyone from captain to youngest boy in my division," writes "Sunshine," "has been in a state of turmoil over Admiralty Fleet Order 682, which has just appeared on the ships' notice-boards. Only the calm of an old-time petty-officer has prevented a crisis."

While officers in the Navy are still deprived of marriage allowance, juvenile weddings may apparently take place at the tender age of 15 or 16, and the youngest sidekick may be registering a wife of 13 as his next-of-kin!

By a happy dispensation, expressly defined in the Order, the commanding officer need not satisfy himself that parents' consent has been given to the marriage; but he must see that a person under 21 makes the "proper declaration."

The Man on the Spot.

This duty was delegated by his commander to "Sunshine"—who, after studying the Order through an entire middle watch, still did not understand what the declaration ought to be. So he passed the job on to Petty-Officer Matthew Walker, the boys' instructor.

The weather-beaten petty-officer appears to have been the only person on board quite unmoved.

"Shun!" he commanded, and straightway proceeded as follows:

An Admiralty Fleet Order posted on the notice-boards might make some of you boys run away with the idea that you can go ashore and get married, which more than one young woman would do for the sake of separation allowance if she got half a chance!

Now, this division is boys and boys ain't men until they are ordinary seamen and out of this division. What the blazes the Order is all about when it talks about men of 14 marrying women of 12, I don't know. No more do you—so long as you've got to reckon with me, Matthew Walker!

So "Sunshine's" boys must still darn their own socks and scrub their own hammocks under the parental supervision of Petty-Officer Matthew Walker.

ELECTRIC COMBINE.

Amalgamation to Be Investigated.

New York, Yesterday.

The amalgamation is announced of the General Electric Corporation and the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company with the Radio Corporation. The American Department of Justice is investigating the amalgamation. —Reuter's American Service.

STANDARD TIMES

Sunrise and Sunset in Colony

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for April (Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich) are as follows:

	Sunrise	Sunset
April	a.m.	p.m.
17	6.02	6.44
18	6.01	6.44
19	6.01	6.45
20	6.00	6.46
21	5.59	6.46
22	5.58	6.46
23	5.58	6.46
24	5.57	6.47
25	5.56	6.47
26	5.55	6.47
27	5.55	6.48
28	5.54	6.48
29	5.54	6.48
30	5.52	6.49

CUTTING PINE TREES.

Charged with cutting pine trees branches from a Government Plantation, at Tai Po Road, a Chinese pleaded guilty and was at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning fined \$25 with the alternative of three weeks' jail. Mr. G. E. Twemlow of the Botanical and Forestry Department, stated to his Worship that they lost 16 trees the other night from the same area.

When a doctor was sued by his wife in the Chancery Division counsel made a reference to their "continuous quarrels and recalcitrations."

CHURCH NOTICES

A CHANGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH KOWLOON.

Thursday, April 17.
6 p.m.—The Choir will render sacred music.
7 p.m.—Holy Communion.
Good Friday, April 18.
11 a.m.—2 p.m.—Three Hours' Service.
Easter Sunday, April 20.
7.15, 8.15 a.m., 12.15 p.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
3 p.m.—Young People's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

SERVICES.

AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Good Friday.
7.45 a.m.—Matins, Litany and Ante-Communion.
10 a.m.—Children's Service taken by the Dean.
11.2 p.m.—The Three Hours' Devotion, conducted by Rev. H. V. Koop.
6.30 p.m.—Passion Music.
Easter Eve.
10.15 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
5.30 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preparation for Easter Communion.

Easter Day.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—Matins. Preacher: The Dean.
12.15 p.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher: Rev. H. V. Koop.
Easter Monday.
10.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Easter Tuesday.
7.45 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

Armistice Day of 1918 Recalled.

"THREE LIVE GHOSTS."

Armistice Day, 1918, in London, with all its wild rejoicing, and bands playing "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "The Long Long Trail," which bring back memories of that never to be forgotten day, is one of the thrilling scenes in "Three Live Ghosts" which started its run at the Queen's Theatre yesterday.

On that joyous day three prisoners who had escaped from a German war camp, arrived in London. Two were Britons and the other American, but all had served in the British Army. They visited the Sergeant to collect some back pay and discovered that two of them, a Cockney and the Yankee were officially dead—"killed in action." The other Briton, obviously a man of class, had lost his memory and could not be identified.

They all went to the Cockney's home where the latter's step-mother tried to give the Yankee away to the Police because he had fled from America as a criminal and had joined the British Army. Then things were complicated by "Spoofy" the shell-shock Briton carrying out a burglary and kidnapping a baby from a rich mansion.

Then Scotland Yard stepped in and all were arrested. "Spoofy" baffled the detective by again taking the jewellery from under his nose and getting away! Later he returned to the home. A constable on watch in the house seized him. He struggled and was knocked on the head with a truncheon. He was taken to Scotland Yard unconscious. When he came to he remembered everything. He was a

SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NOW SHOWING.

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NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, April 18, and EASTER MONDAY, April 21, all Departments will be closed.

On These Days, The Hong Kong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be opened for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
On SATURDAY, April 19, All Departments will be open as usual.
Hong Kong, April 16, 1930.

HONG KONG WAR MEMORIAL.

THE LAYING of the Foundation Stone of the War Memorial Nursing Home by Mrs. W. T. Southern will take place on THURSDAY, April 24, 1930, at 4 p.m.

Cards of Invitation have been sent to all Subscribers, and the public are cordially invited to be present.

By Order of the Committee, LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Secretaries.
Hong Kong, 17th April, 1930.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON TUESDAY, April 22, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Godown No. 9, The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.
(for account of the concerned)

Two Hundred (200) Bales Blankets.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, April 17, 1930.

ELECTRIC CO.

Easter Matches During Easter.

The following will represent the Hong Kong Electric Local Staff Association in friendly football and tennis matches against the Sociedade "Uniao Recreativa," Macao, during the Easter holidays.

Football:—A. McGrann, M. Ramzan, A. R. Minu, T. Ali, T. Hamet, M. Y. Adal, D. Mohammed, A. K. Minu, I. Haroon, M. Sabhan, J. Santos (Captain), P. L. Morales and C. Ribeiro.
Tennis:—D. Mohammed, A. R. Minu, D. M. A. Razack, T. Hamet, E. Hanson and S. A. R. Bux (Captain).

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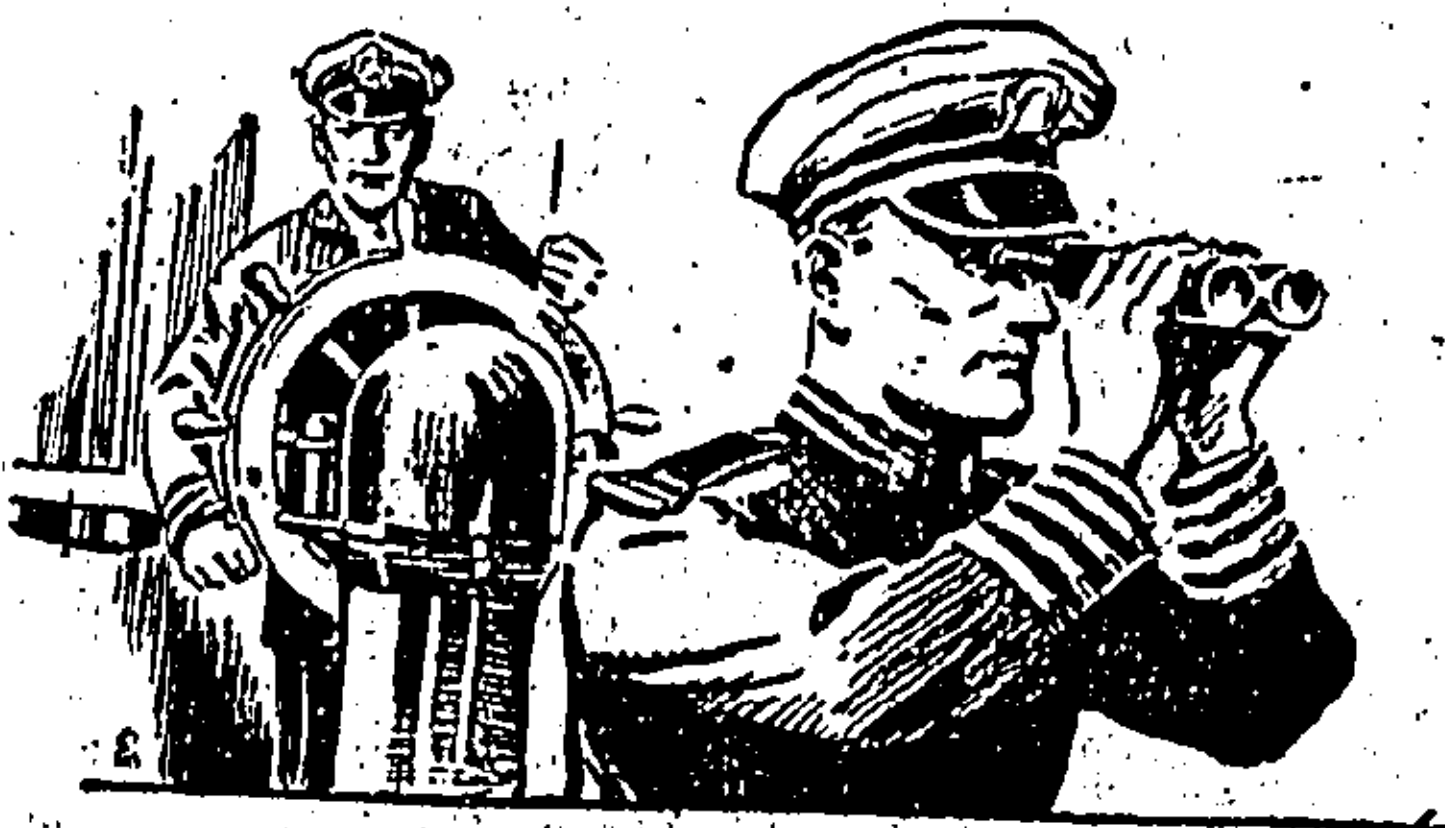
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The following programme will be
broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong
Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 355
metres:—
6 p.m.—Programme of Sacred
Music relayed from St. Andrew's
Church.

Programme.

- 1.—Chorus: O, my Saviour, Fount of
Blessing.
- 2.—Solo (Contralto): He Was Dis-
posed.
- 3.—Chorus: Surely He Hath Borne
Our Griefs.
- 4.—Solo (Tenor): Thy Rebuke Hath
Broken His Heart.
- 5.—Solo (Bass) and Chorus: May
My Heart with Ardour Burn.
- 6.—Hymn: Cross of Jesus.
- 7.—Solo (Tenor) and Chorus: At
Thy Feet in Adoration.
- 8.—Chorus: From the Throne of His
Cross.
- 9.—Solo (Soprano): I Know That my
Redeemer Liveth.
- 10.—Hymn: For the Love of Jesus.

Nos. 1, 5, and 7 are from Dvorak's
"Stabat Mater."
Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 9 are from
Handel's "Musical."
Nos. 6, 8, and 10 are from Stainer's
"Crucifixion."

Soloists:
Soprano: Miss F. McGill.
Contralto: Mrs. Cairns.
Tenor: Messrs. H. Anniss and J. W.
Baldwin.
Bass: Mr. C. W. E. Bishop.

At the end of the Sacred Music,
the following records will be
played:—
"A Day in Venice"
(Ethelbert Nevin).

Victor Salon Group, Direction
of Nathaniel Shilkret.
"Narcissus" (from "Water Scenes");
Country Dances (Ethelbert Nevin);
"A Shepherd's Tale; Lullaby" (from
"An Arden"); (Ethelbert Nevin).
Victor Salon Orchestra,
Direction of Nathaniel
Shilkret.

"My Desire; Mighty Lak' a Rose"
(Ethelbert Nevin).

"At Twilight; Oh That We Two Were
Mating; At Rest"
(Ethelbert Nevin).

Willfred Glenn, Bass-Victor
Salon Group.
"Little Boy Blue; The Night Has a
Thousand Eyes; The Woodpecker"
"In Winter; Get on at Night;
Every Night; Best Upon Mine;
Little Heart; A Life Lesson"
(Ethelbert Nevin).

Edna Kellogg, Soprano-
Victor Salon Orchestra.
"Barchetta; Serenade; Twas a Lover
and His Lass" (Ethelbert Nevin).
"The Rosary" (Ethelbert Nevin).
Robert Simmons, Tenor.
Victor Salon Orchestra.
8 p.m.—Chinese Programme.
9 p.m.—Weather Report.
10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

his family. No service in the world
whether it be military, naval, civil
or commercial can allow insub-
ordination in its ranks. No school,
therefore, whose duty it is to train
up boys to be good citizens and
capable of rendering good services
to the state in their after life, can
allow its good discipline to be set
at naught. I appeal, therefore, to
all parents to support the school in
keeping good discipline. By doing
so they are helping their own sons.

The head master has outlined, in
his report, the course of training
which the boys, particularly board-
ers, receive from the school for the
good of their body and mind. Personally I am a strong advocate
for the hostel system in education
and I hope that with this clear
enunciation by the head master of
the advantages of the hostel system
in Munsang College, parents will, if
possible, send their sons to the
school as boarders.

Success in Athletics.

The school is indeed fortunate in
having the large piece of land ad-
joining to the school kindly lent by
the owners, as play-ground. The
success of the school in athletic
sports and field games is, in no small
degree, due to the generosity and
kindness of these gentlemen and I
hope the boys will reciprocate such
kindness by keeping up the success
they have achieved in sports and
make the best use of the ground.

The Principal, on behalf of the
School, wishes to thank the
following for their generous
contribution of prizes and subscrip-
tion to the Prize Fund:

Hon. Dr. S. W. To, Dr. K. S.
Chen, the Rev. A. D. Stewart, Mr.
B. Wong Tape, Mr. Wong Kwong-
tin, Mr. Au Seng-cho, Mr. Au Kun-
cho, Mr. T. C. Chen, Mr. T. F. Lam,
Mr. H. C. Wong, Mr. H. Y. Wong,
Mr. Charles Lam.

List of Prize-Winners.
Junior Certificates—Chan Yat-
kwong, Chan Ying-man, Chan Luen-
fong, Chan Sin-chak.

Class III (Sr. I).—1st, Yim Chit-
ko; 2nd, Chang Heung-kui; 3rd,
Lam Wing-ping, Chan Kim-ying.

Class IV (Jr. III).—1st, Leung
Sik-hon; 2nd, Lei Wai-tak; 3rd, Or
Kar-lung.

Class V (Jr. II).—1st, Yim
Kwan-lun; 2nd, Wong Sik-kei; 3rd,
Tang Cheung-lok.

Class VI (Jr. I).—1st, Chan
Leung-tak; 2nd, Lam Fuk-chuen;
3rd, Chan Wing-yiu.

Class VII (Prep. II).—1st,
Cheung Yan-wang; 2nd, Cheung
Sui-wang; 3rd, Lo Tak-po.
Mr. T. C. Chan's Mandarin Speak-
ing Cup—Chung Hing-kul.
Mr. Wong Kwong-tin's Transla-
tion Shield.—1st, Ke Ching-wong;
2nd, Yim Chit-ko; 3rd, Lam Ming-
on.

Mr. Y. C. Fong's Thrifty Prize—
Lau Pak-tim.

Mr. Charles Lam's Service Prize—
Chan Ying-man, Chan Yat-kwong.

Mr. H. Y. Wong's Ping-Pong
Championship Cup—Chung Heung-
kui.

English Public Speaking Prize—
Chan Sin-chak.

Highest Average of the whole
school—Leung Sik-hon.

Prizes were also given to the
Kindergarten children for 1928 and
1929.
Classes 3 and 4 were awarded the
prizes for inter-class games, which
were contested from March, 1929.

1925 STRIKE ECHO.

Serious Charge Against
a Fok.

ALLEGED STABBING.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. W.
C. H. Grantham took evidence in
the case in which a Chinese named
Hui Tim, a butcher's foki at the
Central Market, is charged with
cutting and wounding, and inflicting
grievous bodily harm, with in-
tent to maim or disfigure another
butcher's assistant named Leung
Lin-shing, during the general strike
in 1925.

It was stated by the prosecution
that the stabbing affray occurred
on July 9, 1925, as the result of
the injured man Leung having
taken a job at the Slaughter House
as a strike-breaker. He is alleged
to have been accosted by the ac-
cused and another man at the
junction of North and Belcher
Streets, Kennedy Town, and was
stabbed twice on the chest without
warning.

Leung knew his assailants
well and gave their names to the
Police. However, no signs of the
alleged assailants were found until
recently when the accused was seen
in a butcher's stall at the Central
Market, and was pointed out to the
Police by Leung.

The case was adjourned until
April 28.

Although reports have reached
Berlin that Stalin is to be forced
to retire, in actual fact it seems
likely that his position has been
strengthened by his recent change
of policy.

The kidnapping of an old grand-
mother in mistake for her beauti-
ful granddaughter has led to the
arrest of three brothers in a vil-
lage of Jugo-Slavia.

An Austrian peasant has been
found guilty of a triple murder
which he committed by means of
electrocution.



THE GIRL WHO ENJOYS LIFE.

It is just in her "teen age" that a girl should be getting most
fun out of life. Yet so often it happens that girls of sixteen to
twenty have outgrown their strength—are quickly tired, pale, nerv-
ous, generally run-down and unhappy. These are sure signs of
anemia, a condition that results from thin under-nourished blood.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have corrected this in thousands of girls.
Here is the personal experience of Mrs. M. M. Brown, a young wife
residing at 63, St. John's Road, Fratton, Portsmouth, England.

"From the age of fourteen I
suffered from a most obstinate
form of anemia," states Mrs.
Brown. "During these years of
misery I was constantly having
medical attention, but all to no
permanent avail. I often had
throbbing headaches, and was so
weak that mother had to take
me away from school. So things
went on until I reached the age
of eighteen. I always felt ill
and depressed.
It was at the suggestion of a
friend that I tried Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills. There was soon an
improvement, and by the time I
had taken the third box of the
Pills I was a changed girl, all
my ailments had vanished. I am
now quite well and able to
thoroughly enjoy life."

For climatic reasons Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are packed in glass
necklars, hermetically sealed bottles for sale in the Far East. As a
blood builder and nerve tonic for both sexes their fame is ever-grow-
ing, and world-wide. Your chemist can supply you, but be sure to re-
fuse all substitutes, remembering that nothing else is "the same" or
"just as good" as

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Have You Heard?—

Wife: "What! You bought that
tooth powder from a man in the
street for a penny. Idiot! How do
you know it's not cocaine?"

He had never been outside
England, and neither had she, but
both were recounting their experi-
ences abroad.

"And Asia! Ah!" she said.
"Wonderful Asia! Never shall I
forget Turkey, India, Japan—all of
them. And most of all China. How
I loved it!"

"And the pagodas—did you see
them?"
"Did I see them?" She powdered
her nose. "My dear, I had dinner
with them."

Algeron: Ah, Mabel, dearest,
just say those few words that will
mean heaven.
Mabel: Oh, go and shoot yourself.

The chemist was awakened long
after midnight by the violent ring-
ing of his doorbell. On looking out
his window, he saw a young girl in
evening clothes.

"What's the matter," he cried;
"somebody ill?"
"Oh, no," she said gaily, "but I'm
at a dance close by, and I've mislaid
my rouge."

"Really?" asked the chemist, soft-
ly. "Well, I'm sorry, but I don't
keep enough rouge in stock to cover
a cheek like yours!"

"Boy, take these flowers up to
Miss D. Footlights, Room 12."
"Gee, you're the fourth guy who's
sent her flowers to-day."

"What's that? Who sent the
others?"

"Oh, they didn't send up any
names; they just said, 'She'll know
who they came from.'"

"Well, here, take my card and tell
her these came from the same one
who sent the other three boxes."

First Convict: You know if look
John Brown all his life to write a
story.

Second Convict: That's nothing;
it took me ten years to do a sen-
tence.

A missionary was walking along
the bank of a river in Africa, when
he came upon a native woman
squatting upon the grass and
lamenting the loss of her husband.

Ever ready to be of service, the
missionary sought to comfort her.
"Never mind, my dear soul," he
said; "remember, the good Lord has
him."

"No, sah," sobbed the negress;
"de crocodile got him."

Guest: May I have a morsel more
chicken to finish my delicious salad
with?"

Small Boy: May I have a bit more
of everything to finish my delicious
salt with?"

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DINNER \$2.00 }

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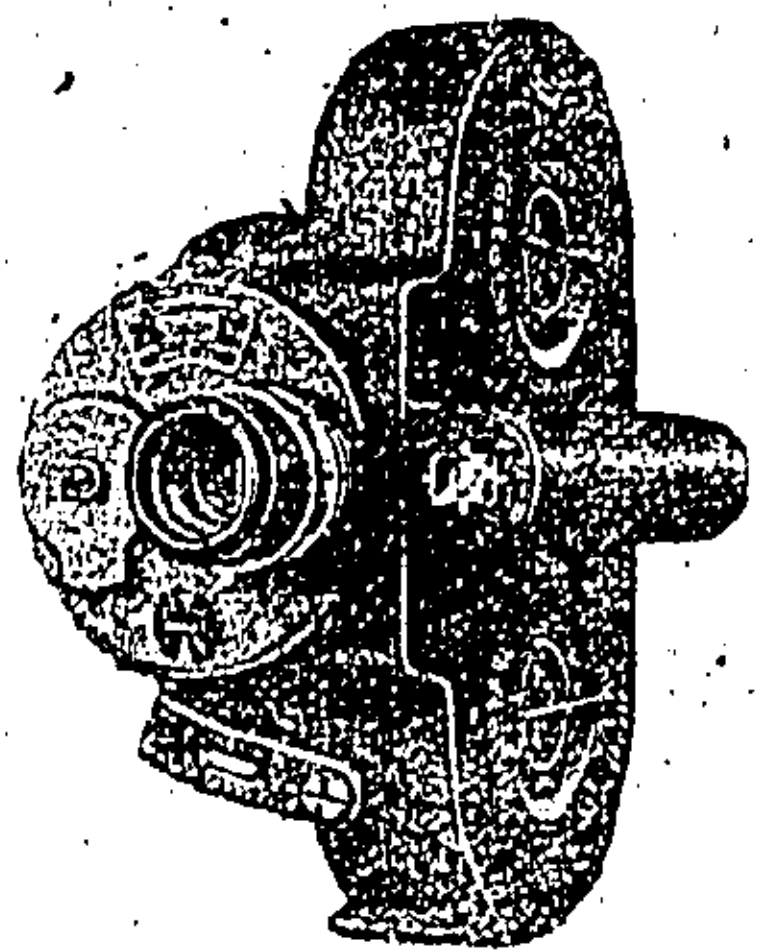
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very spirit of this gala season, to re-
lieve it when and where you will.

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

Sport Columns

CHAT ON LOCAL FOOTBALL.

Athletic Capture the Championship.

JUNIOR SHIELD HOLDERS.

Programme of Easter Matches.

[By "Roamer"]

The Athletic wound up their season well by defeating the Somersets in convincing fashion. The first 35 minutes were blank so far as the scoring went but the play was full of interest with little to choose between the sides. A different story is to be told for the second half as the Chinese appeared to have the game well in hand soon after the resumption, as the "Sets" lost their grip and could do nothing right. Suen Kam-shun commended the movement that brought about the opening goal by Lee Wai-koon. The "Sets" retaliated to find that Lam Yuk-tong and Lai Yuk-tat were their masters. Harris then failed to hold Lee Wai-koon, who passed neatly to Suen Kam-shun, already in position, for the latter player to send in a smashing drive that gave Hall little chance. With two goals down the "Sets" surprised their supporters by falling to pieces and it was not long after that Li Hung-ching registered the third. At this stage it was impossible for the Soldiers to pull the game out of the fire, their efforts being very feeble, and a good effort between Wong Pak-chung and Lee Wai-koon brought about the Athletic's fourth goal. The "Sets" only goal came from Denmead.

This is the first season the goal average rule has been in force in the Colony. Both the Athletic and the Navy have only lost nine points each in their 20 games so complete the seasons programme with 31 points each. The Athletic have registered nine goals more and have had two goals less scored against them than the Navy so they are the Champions for 1930 by the better goal average, i.e. 2.40 as to 1.77 or 63 advantage. The Navy are "runners-up" by the comfortable margin of three points.

In the other Senior fixture South China were given a good game by the Club, the spoils going to the former side by the odd goal in three.

Junior Shield Final Replay.
Chinese Athletic "B" and Eastern contested the right to hold the Junior Shield for 1930 and the former team just managed the victory by two goals to one. With both elevens on the nervy side they could not give of their best and, in consequence, many scoring chances were missed. All three goals were scored in the first half, Sabhan giving Eastern the lead with Ip Kau-ko equalising. With Silva having his view obstructed by Ip Kau-ko he was not to blame for not seeing Shek Pui-tim's drive from that free kick for the ball was in the net before he realised it. The play was not very exciting and the result is a fair reflex of the game.

With The Juniors.
The Club did not put in an appearance at the Navy's ground, so the Senior Service had a rest. Ewo just managed to defeat the R.A.M.C. by the odd goal in three while Kowloon took a new lease on life by overcoming the "Saints" by three goals without response. The University were a little too good for South China "B" to the extent of four goals to two. South China "A" and the R.A. shared the spoils in a goal-less draw.

The Easter Programmes.
On Saturday one of the two remaining senior games will be contested on Caroline Hill. South China are at home to the Somersets, and with both teams having no further interest in this season's League honours the game is not of outstanding character. With the "Sets" going to pieces last Satur-

day and their disappointing display against the same side recently, I am of the opinion that South China will be returned the winners of this fixture.

Now that the Happy Valley grounds, within the Race Course, are closed our junior programmes will be considerably curtailed. At the time of writing only three are down for decision on April 19. Chinese Athletic "B" are at home at the Stadium to South China "A" and the Caroline Hill eleven should bring away both points. At Kowloon the University and Chinese Athletic "A" will be in opposition and the "A" side should continue to have further interest in the Junior League race by bagging both points. Eastern and Kowloon are due on the Military ground at Sookumpoo and this encounter should prove to be an interesting one after Kowloon's revival last Saturday. A division of the spoils is probable.

Three further junior games are scheduled for Easter Monday. South China "B" are at home to Kowloon and the visitors should win. The R.A.M.C. play their last League game of this season against Chinese Athletic "A" at Sookumpoo and it should prove to be an easy afternoon for the Chinese. Eastern and Chinese Athletic "B" will play off on the Club ground with the points probably going to Eastern.

Two matches were played yesterday in the Second Division of the Football League. In the first, Chinese Athletic "A" beat the Hong Kong Football Club by 1 goal to nil, and in the other game South China "B" beat Eastern by 4 goals to 2.

H.K.F.C. v. Chinese Athletic "A".
The Club started with only ten men, but Wilson arrived to complete the side after a few minutes. The Chinese Athletic attacked repeatedly at the start, and the Club goal had a narrow escape when Ip Kau-ko sent over with the goalkeeper away from his charge. Later, a fast shot hit the foot of the upright, but the Club defence held out, and half-time arrived with the score sheet blank.

The Chinese Athletic continued on the offensive in the second half, and after several escapes the Club defence was penetrated when Ip Kau-ko scored the only goal of the match from a corner.

South China "B" v. Eastern.
The kick-off was delayed, and Eastern eventually started with only nine men, the other two arriving after about ten minutes' play. South China attacked strongly from the start, but Eastern were first to score through Sabhan. Lui Kong-kum equalised almost immediately, and Cheung Kwok-choi put his side ahead.

South China put on pressure on re-suming, and, a defender handling in the area, Yau Ping-wah put them further ahead from the spot kick. Chang Chung-tak later added a fourth. Eastern retaliated strongly, and after Sabhan had hit the bar, Tee Sze-on scored from the rebound. There was no further scoring, South China winning a good game by 4 goals to 2.

Navy v. Ewo.
These teams should have met on the military ground, Sookumpoo, but at the appointed time for the kick-off neither team nor referee had put in an appearance.

Programmes.
The full Easter programmes and League tables to date are appended:

APRIL 19.

Division I (4.30 p.m.)

South China v. Somersets, Caroline Hill ground.

Division II (3 p.m.)

Chinese Athletic "B" v. South China "A", The Stadium, North Point.

University v. Chinese Athletic "A", Kowloon F.C. ground.

Eastern v. Kowloon, Military ground, Sookumpoo.

APRIL 21.

Division II (5 p.m.)

South China "B" v. Kowloon, Caroline Hill ground.

R.A.M.C. v. Chinese Athletic "A", Military ground, Sookumpoo.

Eastern v. Chinese Athletic "B", Club ground, Happy Valley.

Our Sports Diary

LOCAL

Football—Saturday—Division I.—South China v. Somersets; Division II.—Chinese Athletic "B" v. South China "A"; University v. Chinese Athletic "A"; Eastern v. Kowloon.

April 21—South China "B" v. Kowloon, Caroline Hill; R.A.M.C. v. Chinese "A", Sookumpoo; Eastern v. Chinese "B", Club ground.

April 23—Division II.—South China "B" v. Club, Caroline Hill; Navy v. Chinese "A", Club ground; St. Joseph's v. Somersets, Sookumpoo; Chinese "B" v. Ewo, Stadium.

Saturday, April 26—Charity match, Services v. The Rest, Happy Valley. (In aid of dependants of victims of H.M.S. Sepoy disaster), 6 p.m.

April 30—Division II.—Somersets v. Chinese "A", Sookumpoo; South China "A" v. South China "B", Caroline Hill.

Tennis—May 1—Entries close for K.C.C. Tournament.

May 5—Tennis League commences.

May 12—K.C.C. tournament commences.

Hockey—To-morrow—Club v. Hermes, King's Park.

Racing—Saturday and Monday—Extra Race Meeting.

Golf—To-morrow—Fanning—Eastern meeting; Shanghai Visitors' Cup; Kowloon v. Hong Kong, Happy Valley.

Rifle Shooting—To-morrow and Saturday—Volunteers' Rifle Meeting, Stonecutters' Lawn.

Lawn Bowls—Saturday—Taikoo R.C. Opening Day.

May 3—League commences—Division I.—K.D.R.C. v. C.C.C.; K.C.C. v. K.B.G.C.; Police R.C. v. Club de Recreio; C.S.C.C. v. Taikoo R.C.; Division II.—Taikoo R.C. v. R.H.K.Y.C.; C.C.C. v. K.C.C.; Club de Recreio v. C.S.C.C.; K.B.G.C. v. H.K. Electric Co.

May 10—Entries for Open Singles Championship close.

HOME

Rugby Football—April 21—France v. Wales.

May 3—Rugby League Cup Final, Wembley.

Association Football—April 26—English Cup Final—Arsenal v. Huddersfield, Wembley.

Golf—May 6—9—British Professional Championship, Southport.

May 12—British Ladies' Open Championship, Formby.

May 15—Walker Cup—Great Britain v. America, St. George's Golf Club.

May 23—England v. Scotland, St. Andrew's.

May 28—Amateur Championship, St. Andrew's.

Racing—April 23—Irish 1,000 Guineas, Curragh.

May 7—Two Thousand Guineas, Newmarket.

May 18—Chester Cup, Kempton Park.

May 17—Jubilee Handicap, Kempton Park.

Hockey—April 19—England v. Holland.

League Tables To Date.

Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Athletic	20	14	3	3	48	20	31
Royal Navy	20	13	5	2	39	22	31
R.O.S.B.	20	11	6	3	45	24	28
Somersets	19	12	2	5	42	17	26
South China	19	10	4	5	28	14	24
R.A.	20	9	2	9	31	33	20
Kowloon	20	7	3	10	33	31	17
Club	19	8	5	11	22	37	11
Recreio	19	4	2	13	19	41	10
St. Joseph's	20	4	2	14	18	59	10
Police	20	3	2	15	20	50	8

Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
R.O.S.B.	23	23	2	3	113	17	43
Royal Navy	25	19	4	2	100	13	42
Chinese "A"	22	19	2	1	64	18	40
S. China "A"	25	17	3	5	69	24	37
Somersets	25	16	8	9	71	29	35
Eastern	24	11	3	10	47	25	25
Kowloon	23	9	3	11	30	52	21
St. Joseph's	24	8	4	12	49	67	20
Ewo	24	7	5	12	28	62	19
R.A.	27	7	5	16	28	65	19
S. China "B"	25	8	3	14	41	68	19
University	25	7	2	16	25	68	16
Chinese "B"	24	6	2	16	25	61	14
R.A.M.C.	27	4	4	19	29	67	12
Club	25	1	5	19	12	69	7

EASTER HOLIDAYS

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KIDDIES

AT

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GOLF.

Kowloon & Hong Kong Contest.

Great interest is being taken in the golf contest to-morrow between the Happy Valley section of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club and the Kowloon Golf Club. Singles will be played in the forenoon and doubles in the afternoon.

The teams, as already published in the China Mail, will be:

Happy Valley		Kowloon C.C.	
A. O. Brown	Dr. Cogn	D. C. Wilson	
F. E. Booker	D. C. Wilson	J. D. Thomson	
R. A. Campbell	J. MacKnight	G. H. Russell	
W. H. Edmonds	J. MacKnight	G. H. Russell	
P. Morrison	J. MacKnight	G. H. Russell	
A. E. Charman	G. H. Russell	G. H. Russell	
A. E. Clark	T. Tait	T. Tait	
G. McLeod	W. S. Hillier	W. S. Hillier	
E. Hanlon	T. J. Price	T. J. Price	
A. Macfarlane	A. Eastman	A. Eastman	
A. Brooksbank	A. A. Dand	A. A. Dand	
J. H. Gelling	W. Mundy	W. Mundy	

TILDEN WINS.

Defeat of Kozeluh at Nice.

Nice, Yesterday. A scintillating tennis spectacle was witnessed at Baullevue Club, the Directors of which persuaded Tilden to meet the professional champion, Karl Kozeluh. Both were on top form. The American won 6-4, 6-4.—Reuter.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 17th April, 1930

STOCK	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Num.	Fin.	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank	1800				Dec.	Final 24 s/o 1929 ex. 17 1/2-14 1/2 Feb. 24, 30
Chartered Bank	10 1/2				Dec.	Final 17 1/2 bonus 6 1/2 Free 1/2 for 1929 Apr. — 30
Mercantile Bk., Ltd.					Dec.	Final 20 1/2 s/o 1929 14 1/2-12 1/2 Pending
Bank of Asia	109				Dec.	8 s/o for 1929 Feb. 28, 30
Insurances.						
Canton Ins.	820				Dec.	Final 22 1/2 for 1929 -4 1/2 May 23, 30
Union Ins.	435	430			Dec.	Final 14 1/2 for 1929 (interim 2 1/2 s/o 1929) -2 1/2 May 24, 30
China Underwriters	1 1/2				Dec.	None
China Fire Ins.	855				Dec.	Final 22 bonus 8 1/2 for 1927 (interim 3 1/2 s/o 1929) -8 1/2 May 24, 30
H. K. Fire Ins.	900				Dec.	8 s/o for 1929 Mar. 26, 30
Shipping.						
Douglases				22 1/2	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Steamships		26 1/2			Dec.	81-50 for 1929 Mar. 4, 30
Indo-China (Pref.)				43	Dec.	(12 1/2 ex. 2 1/2 on preferred) Last dividend for 1929 June 19, 30
Shell Transports				98 1/2	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929 (1st 1/2 coupon No. 55 free) 17 1/2 s/o 1929 Jan. 6, 30
Union Waterways	26 1/2				Dec.	81-50 for 1929 Mar. 10, 30
Mining.						
Beanguts	4 7/10				Dec.	Interim 15 cents s/o 1929 Apr. — 30
Kailan Mining Ad. s/o	60 1/2	58 1/2			Oct.	Final 2 1/2 free 17 1/2 (coupon No. 35 30-32) Dec. 17, 30
Langkat (Comb.) Tls.				13 1/2	June	Last div. for year 30-32
" (Single) Tls.				7 1/2	June	None
S'hai Exploration Tls.				1 1/2	Dec.	None
" Loans Tls.				5 1/2	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Rauks		33			Mar.	Second Int. 1 1/2 s/o year 31-33 Mar. 25, 30
Troch Mines				21 1/2	Dec.	4 1/2 less 1st coupon No. 31 Sep. 30, 30
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & K. Wharves				151	Dec.	8 s/o for 1929 Mar. 13, 30
H. K. & W. Docks	38				Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
China Providents	6 1/2	6 1/2			Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Hongkew Tls.				245	Dec.	Final T. 12 s/o 1929 Mar. 31, 30
N. Engineering Tls.	6 1/2				Dec.	T. 2 s/o for 1929 Feb. 26, 30
Shanghai Docks Tls.				128	Apr.	T. 7 s/o for year 30-32 July 27, 30
Cotton Mills.						
Ewo Cottons Tls.	13	13 3/4			Dec.	Final T. 2 s/o 1929 Mar. 17, 30
S'hai Cotton (old) Tls.				50	(Apr. and Oct.)	(T. 2 s/o old) for half year (T. 2 s/o new) 31-10-30 Nov. 26, 30
" (new) Tls.				78	Oct.	None
Zoong Sing Tls.				10	June	T. 2 s/o for year 30-32 Oct. 11, 30
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.						
H. K. & S. Hotels				12 1/2	Dec.	50 cents for 1929 Apr. 7, 30
H. K. Lands				7 1/2	Dec.	Final 2 s/o 1929 Feb. 12, 30
Shanghai Lands	245				Dec.	Final T. 2 s/o 1929 Mar. 13, 30
Humphreys	14				Dec.	8 s/o for 1929 Feb. 6, 30
H. K. Realities	8 1/2	8 1/2			Dec.	Final 10 cents s/o 1929 Mar. 24, 30
Chinese Estates				98	Feb.	4 s/o for year 29-30 June 5, 30
Public Utilities.						
H. K. Tramways	20 1/2	20 5/8	20 4/8	60	Dec.	Final 50 cents s/o 1929 Mar. 13, 30
Peak Trans (old) Tls.				11 1/2	Apr.	(81 on old) for year (100 on new) 31-10-30 June 7, 30
" (new) Tls.				4 1/2	Dec.	8 s/o for 1929 Feb. 14, 30
Star Ferries	7 1/2				Dec.	8 s/o for 1929
China Light (old) Tls.	33				Sept.	25 s/o s/o 30-32 Pending
" (new) Tls.				18 1/2	Dec.	25 s/o for 1929 Mar. 12, 30
H. K. Electric	7 1/2				Dec.	Final 10 cents s/o 1929 Mar. 15, 30
Macao	33				Dec.	Final 10 cents s/o 1929 Feb. 21, 30
Sandakan Lights	5				Dec.	Final 10 cents s/o 1929 Feb. 6, 30
H. K. Telephones				12 1/2	Dec.	Final 10 cents s/o 1929
China Buses	19				Dec.	T. 2 s/o for 1929
S'pore Trams (Ord.) Tls.	10 1/2	10 1/2			Sept.	10 s/o on preference shares (Subject to income tax)
Industrials.						
China Sugars	30 1/2				Dec.	In liquidation
Malayan Sugars				27	Dec.	8 s/o

THE MOTORISTS' PAGE

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SOLE AGENTS.

ENGINEERS EXPLAIN.

Manufacture of Straight Eights.

New York, Feb. 26. Better roads, for which the ever-increasing popularity of the automobile was responsible have, in turn, caused the public to constantly seek better automobiles in which to travel upon them as a means of reaching or returning from their destination more easily, more quickly, and more comfortably.

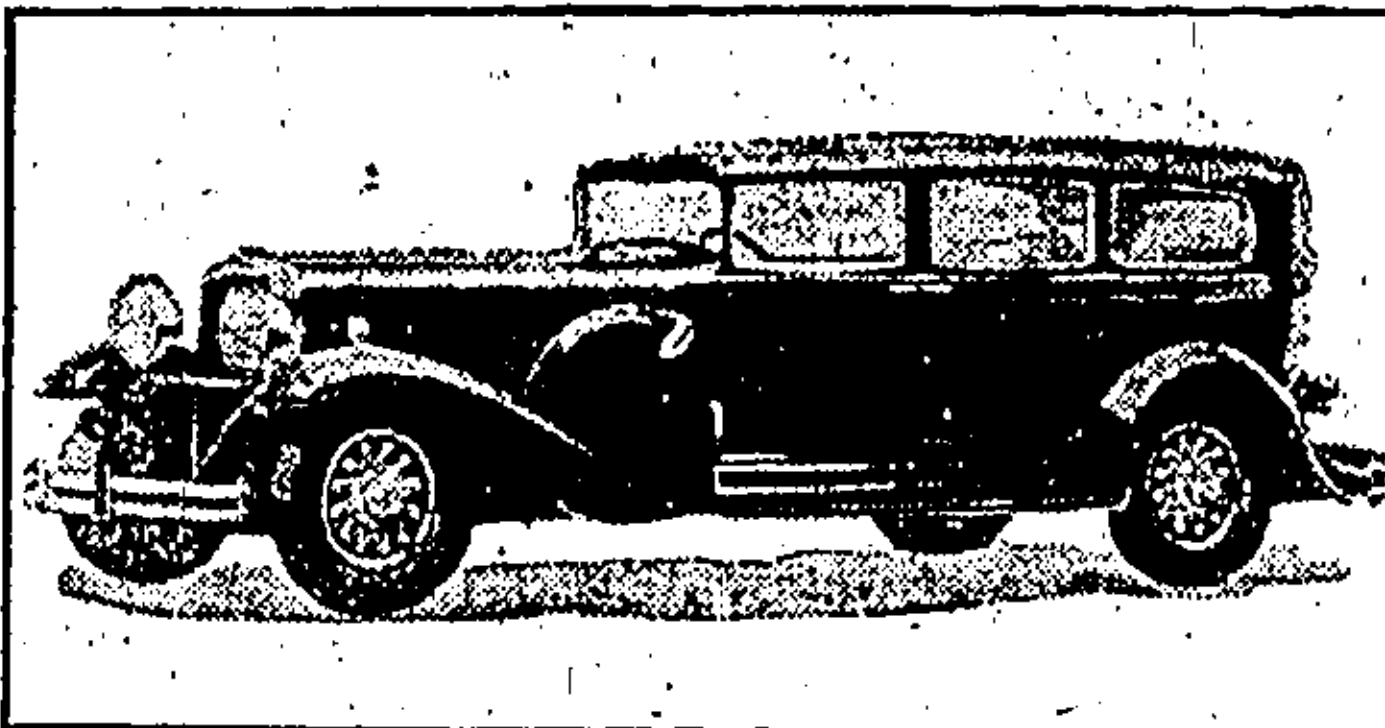
The basic requirement in these regards has been power that is both greater and smoother, and the logical method of producing this lay in the direction of more cylinders. It is for this reason that so many prominent manufacturers are entering the 8-cylinder field. To make this more clear, it should be mentioned that there are just two ways of getting more power from an internal combustion engine: increasing the size of the cylinders or increasing the number of cylinders.

It is easy to understand that the use of larger cylinders calls for heavier explosions, and to

also the more responsive acceleration with much less gear-shifting. The superior low-speed pulling-power of the Straight Eight is also highly appreciated on steep hills and it is easy to understand that with the power impulses coming closer together, there is a steeper pull with very much less tendency of the motor stalling.

The next great advantage of the 8-cylinder principle, as perfected by Marmon engineers, is its unquestionable tendency toward longer life because of the fact that there is less strain upon the motor. Then there are such additional points as less gas to explode in each cylinder, which means less shock, less burning of the valves, which are smaller and lighter, and less strain upon the valve springs. The smaller cylinders are far less apt to distort or lose their roundness and the decreasing of engine vibration naturally means less strain on the chassis and the body. There is less liability of screws and bolts becoming loose, less likelihood of electric wiring being damaged in this way and less shaking of comparatively delicate parts.

As to economy, it is a basic engineering principle that the 'high-



THE NEW MARMON BIG EIGHT SEVEN PASSENGER LIMOUSINE.

counteract this, it is necessary to increase both the size and weight of the crankshaft, as well as many other engine parts. In this way, nothing is gained in smoothness or flexibility. In fact, this method was considered out of date with the coming of six cylinders in place of four cylinders, and now, the six cylinder engine is considered by many leading engineers to be both inadequate and out of date.

Greater flexibility, which should go hand in hand with greater power, can only be obtained by the use of more cylinders. This is because with smaller cylinders the power impulses are lighter, but come closer together, and it is obvious that greater smoothness is thereby obtained. This also means less gear shifting, more responsive acceleration, greater pulling power (particularly in mud or sand) and better performance on hills. In the Straight Eight engine the power impulses melt or merge into one another to produce a constant, silky stream of power, that provides steadier pulling and far less vibration.

This greater smoothness of the Straight Eight is very noticeable indeed at low traffic speed, as is

er compression of the Straight Eight engine reduces the amount of gasoline consumed in actual delivered horse-power, because as the piston heads, being smaller, absorb less heat, the gas may be compressed to a higher degree before firing which results in greater efficiency—every particle of gas being exploded. This greater compression, incidentally, serves as a brake in going downhill and thereby results in less effort for the driver, to say nothing of less wear and tear on the brakes.

The foregoing are some of the basic reasons why the Marmon Motor Car Company decided in 1926 to concentrate the whole of its facilities upon the development and manufacture of Straight Eight automobiles. To-day, with nearly four years of experience in exclusive Straight Eight motor manufacture, the Marmon Motor Car Company is in a unique position with its line of Four Straight Eights in Four Price Fields. That many other manufacturers are realising this is what the public wants is evidenced by the fact that in the United States alone, no less than 25 out of the 35 manufacturers are this year featuring 8-cylinder models.

CAR SALES.

Importance of Appearance.

"No one now thinks of denying the importance of bodywork as a factor in promoting or preventing sales," says the Motor. "The fact that car purchasers were taking an ever-increasing interest in the body was emphasised in this journal years ago when many car makers preferred to think that good looks were of small importance. From being more or less a piece of furniture, built by carpenters and upholsters, the motorcar body has developed into an engineering job built in jigs to standard dimensions.

"It would be foolish to suppose that finality in design is even within sight. Every day fresh materials are being developed which enlarge the range from which the go-ahead body designer can make his choice.

"The 1930 season has already shown that the motoring public appreciates boldness in colour schemes and general shape; something distinctive, in short, that breaks away from convention to a certain extent without being too bizarre. We think that car manufacturers should show less timidity in tackling this problem of lines and appearance, and should give greater encouragement to men with artistic talents combined with an engineering training.

"It should surely be possible, for example, to develop new body shapes which, in addition to having smart lines, would offer less wind resistance than do current designs. It is, after all, rather absurd that at normal cruising speeds some 75 per cent. of the power developed by the engine is expended in overcoming windage alone, and this has an important bearing upon petrol consumption.

"DANGEROUS."

Victimising the Poor Man.

"Whilst the Road Traffic Bill is still being debated in the Committee of the House of Commons, several aspects of the proposed penalties for dangerous driving should receive very careful consideration. One of the most important," says the Light Car and Cyclecar, "is that which relates to monetary penalties, which, as the Bill reads at present, are unfair in that they signify one law for the rich and another for the poor. It is grossly unfair, for example, that there should be penalties which a rich man could pay and dismiss the matter from his mind, but which would reduce a poor man to penury unless he would face imprisonment. A system of fines is apparently the only alternative to imprisonment and, therefore, be eliminated; in fairness to all classes, however, the fine imposed on individual offenders should vary according to their means."

ALL KIND
OF CAR
REPAIRS.

FIAT GARAGE

67A, 67B, Des Voeux Rd. C.
Tel. C. 4521.



The mainspring of human action is the eternal quest of all mankind for happiness.

Given life, which is fundamental, and liberty, which is essential, a man's primary and ultimate concern, as long as life endures, is the pursuit of happiness. So is woman's.

People will pay high for it, and in the last analysis it is at the bottom of every sale made, from the time Mother Eve traded her homestead for the bite of an apple.

People are buying happiness all the time. They are constantly on the alert for it. It takes different forms, but one will always buy the thing that is thought to contribute to it.

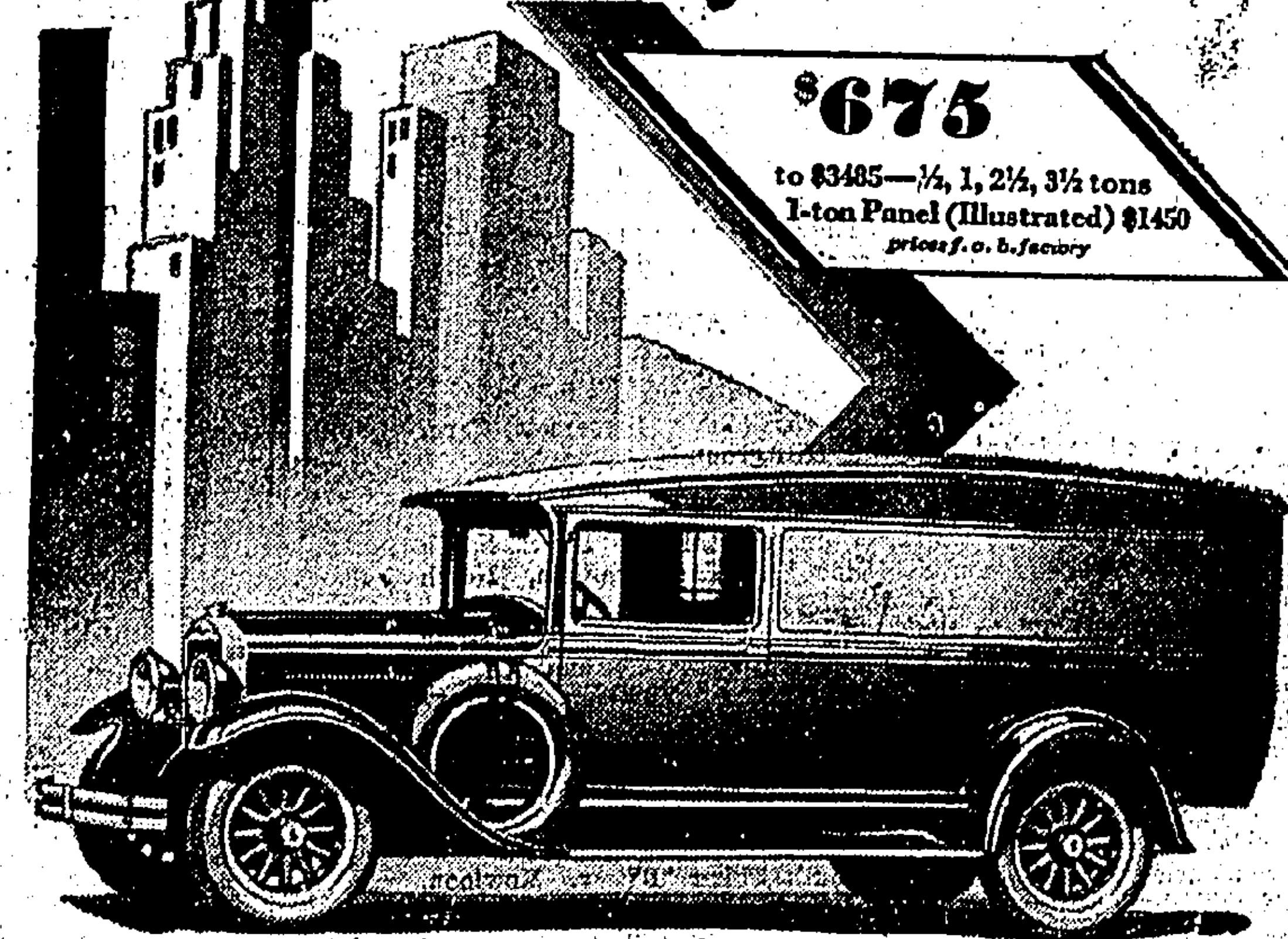
Almost everything that satisfies human aspirations, the instinct for happiness, takes the form of something that will do a thing easier, better, more economically or more efficiently. When a man can get something that will do one or more of these things, he can get something that is a means of or will contribute to happiness, the ultimate thing he is after.

We have an oil—Gargyle Mobiloil—that will add to your happiness because it will make your engine deliver maximum power more easily and better than other motorcar engine lubricants, and at the same time it is more efficient and economical.

"Very Well," you say. "SHOW ME." Gladly will we prove to you that Gargyle Mobiloil will do all we say it will do, but first drain off the old oil while the engine is hot, and refill to proper level with the correct grade of Gargyle Mobiloil. Then you will know what true motoring happiness is.

Vacuum Oil Company

STUDEBAKER Delivery Cars



Business Approves!

By the widespread use of Studebaker Delivery Cars, the business world pays increasing tribute to Studebaker engineering genius.

Outstanding in design and construction, Studebaker Delivery Cars possess splendid appearance, great loading capacity, excess power, ease of control and exceptional economy of operation. They worthily uphold Studebaker's 77-year-old reputation for building quality transportation.

THE HONG KONG HOTEL GARAGE

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Tel. Central 4759.

BUYERS' GUIDE

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BUICK.—The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., 33 Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley. C.1247.
CADILLAC.—Hongkong Hotel Garage, Queen's Road. C.4759.
CHEVROLET.—Hongkong Hotel Garage, Queen's Road. C.4759.
CHRYSLER MOTOR CARS.—Republic Motor Co. of China 30-32, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 1216 & 6252.
DE SOTO MOTOR CARS.—Republic Motor Co. of China, 30-32, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 1216 & 6252.
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STUDEBAKER.—Hongkong Hotel Garage, Queen's Road. C.4759.
TRIUMPH MOTOR CARS.—The Globe Automobile Co., Ltd., 1, Canton Road, Kowloon.
VAUXHALL.—Lane, Crawford, Ltd.
WILLIS-KNIGHT & WHIPPET MOTOR CARS.—Gilman & Co., Ltd., 4a, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 290.

OUTBOARD MOTORS.—Rudolf Wolf & Kew, 54 Queen's Road C. Tel. C.2173.

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FARO MOTOR TRUCKS.—Republic Motor Co. of China, 30-32, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 1216 & 6252.
G.M.C.—The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., 33 Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley. C.1247.
DODGE.—South China Motor Car Co., 33, Des Voeux Road. C. Tel. C. 5644.
MORRIS.—Hongkong Hotel Garage, Queen's Road. C.4759.
REO MOTOR TRUCKS.—Republic Motor Co. of China, 30-32, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 1216 & 6252.
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WILLIS-KNIGHT & WHIPPET TRUCKS.—Gilman & Co., Ltd., 4a, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 290.

MOTOR CYCLES.

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NEW HUDSON MOTOR CYCLES.—Republic Motor Co. of China, 30-32, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 1216 & 6252.
RALEIGH MOTOR CYCLES.—Republic Motor Co. of China, 30-32, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 1216 & 6252.
ROYAL ENFIELD MOTOR CYCLES.—Republic Motor Co. of China, 30-32, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 1216 & 6252.
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TYRES AND ACCESSORIES.

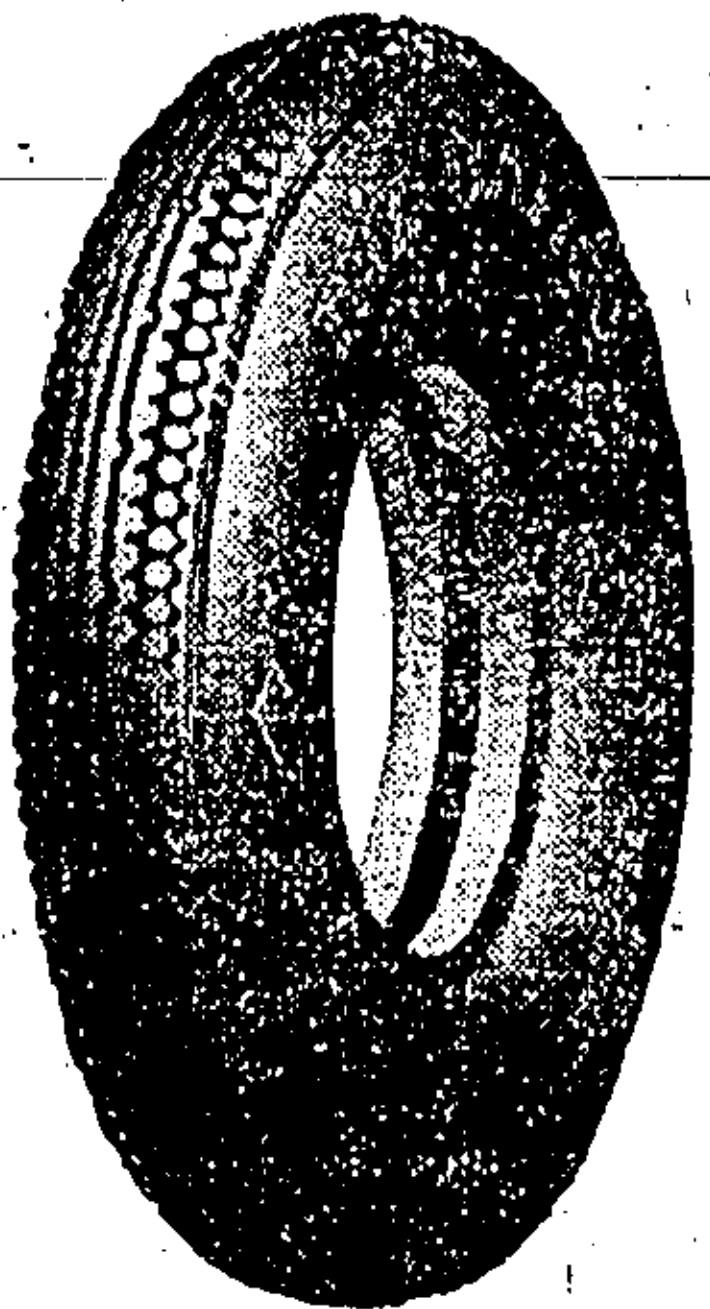
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OBTAINABLE AT ALL GARAGES UPON REQUEST.

Sole Distributors:—GILMAN & CO.

Telephone C. 290.

4A, Des Voeux Road C.

BRITISH COACHES.

Policy for Overseas Trade.

"It is good that certain British vehicles of a well-known make are being sent to Europe for lengthy tours. It would be better still," says the Commercial Motor, "if this policy could be extended to cover a far larger number and a variety of types."

"One of the difficulties in selling our products in overseas countries is the fact that so many machines of foreign production are actually in use and, as in the case of the man on the spot getting the order, so it is that the vehicle on the spot is more likely to be employed. The mere use of a vehicle is a form of publicity and one extremely difficult to combat, providing that the vehicle in question gives fairly satisfactory service."

"If only more of our fine vehicles were to be put into service not only in Europe, but elsewhere, then each would constitute a trade ambassador. Very few Germans, for instance, have ever seen a British vehicle of modern design; the same applies—and only to a slightly modified extent—to France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and elsewhere. The development, in these countries, of tours organised with up-to-date British vehicles equipped with luxurious bodies, would soon open the eyes of a very important section of the world to their merits and remarkable powers of endurance."

"In the majority of cases we continue to hide our light under a bushel. It is not sufficient for us to maintain the attitude that 'because a vehicle is British built it is bound to be best. It is necessary for us to give proof of this fact and to take every conceivable opportunity for so doing."

FORD'S PROJECT.

Likely to Fail for Lack of Labour.

Some warmth of feeling has been caused in Malaya by an interview with Mr. Henry Ford, printed in the local papers, says the Rubber and Tea Quarterly. In this interview Mr. Ford reiterates many of the old accusations against the plantation industry, which may once have been relevant, but are scarcely to the point at a time when rubber is selling around 8d. a pound. He goes on to declare that matters have not been standing still in that quarter of the globe where he, a year or two ago, acquired areas whose reported extent varied from one to three million acres, with the advertised intention of 'developing' the whole as one rubber plantation.

Mr. Ford is still vague about figures, while anxious to apprise the world that somewhere or other in his para preserve planting is actually in progress, and that the company which has these operations in hand is "under contract to plant up a certain fresh acreage every year."

This announcement has not caused the Malayan planter undue anxiety. He is aware that Mr. Ford will achieve a decided tour de force if he succeeds in obtaining rubber

100 M.P.H. BOAT.

Lightweight Engines Used.

"The possible chances of success of 'Miss England II' in the British International Trophy Races, next August, are greatly enhanced," says The Motor Boat, "by the official statement which was published last week concerning the weight and power of the Rolls-Royce engine fitted in the seaplane which won the Schneider Trophy contest last year, for it is similar to the two units which will be fitted in 'Miss England II'." According to this statement, the engine develops 1,900 h.p. and weighs only 1,530 lb., or about 8 lb. per h.p. Moreover, this is not the limit, and the builders consider that higher speed and power are still possible.

"When it is considered that the remarkable Napier Lion engine which Sir Henry Seegrave used in 'Miss England I' developed 900 h.p. and weighed 835 lb., or .93 lb. per h.p. it will be gathered that the saving in weight with the new motors may enable a distinctly higher speed to be reached. Moreover, it means that the total power in the boat will be in the neighbourhood of 4,000 h.p., and it is doubtful whether any American engines can approach this power or power-to-weight ratio. In Miss Carstairs' boat 'Estelle II' also there will be a considerable improvement over last year, for the new Napier engines to be employed develop 1,300 h.p. on a weight of 1,130 lb. or .87 lb. per h.p."

from his plantations at an all-in cost close to the price at which rubber from Malaya or Ceylon is now obtainable.

Though the likelihood of producing 'Hevea brasiliensis' in the Amazon basin (which is, literally, its native heath) is undoubted, suitability of soil and climate are no more than the first steps on the ladder to success, whose further rungs include malaria control and various other health measures, roadmaking, clearing, planting, cultivating, tapping, and such technical processes as are conducted in the estate factory.

None of these preliminary stages can be accomplished without the services of a numerous, well-disciplined, and well-trained labour force. When they are accomplished, this force will probably have to be augmented rather than diminished if the wheels of rubber production are to be kept revolving.

It has taken Malaya a generation to build up satisfactory recruiting machinery, though large reservoirs of Tamil, Chinese, and Javanese coolie labour were available in neighbouring countries. Unless Mr. Ford can overcome the difficulties imposed by an extreme scarcity of labour in the Amazon basin, the success of his plan will be jeopardised. Labour, in fact, will be the crux of Mr. Ford's problem.

"LES PARKINGS."

Very Easy to Make Rules.

Paris is proving that it is easy to pass a decree against leaving cars standing in the street, but very difficult to enforce it. There is a joyous freedom for the motorist in the French capital. He drives up to his office or place of business in the morning, leaves his car unattended until mid-day; he lets it stand outside his restaurant for an hour and a half while he partakes of lunch; it remains in the street all the afternoon; it is to be found in front of his favourite cafe in the evening; and between 8 o'clock and midnight it waits for him close to some theatre or music hall.

When he goes home he may feel disinclined to walk back from the public garage, and the car is left for the night without lights in the vicinity of a gas lamp. Personally, I maintained a car in Paris last winter for three consecutive weeks without putting it into a garage. The police never interfered; the regulations that standing cars should have a light in front and another at the rear is rarely enforced in the main streets and avenues, even the police admitting that "ce n'est pas la peine."

Protests arose when the decree was issued that no cars should be left unattended in a central portion of the city for more than half an hour. Business firms were not at all pleased that motorists should be deprived of the privilege of driving to and from establishments in their cars and of leaving them outside while business was being transacted. Motorists immediately demanded that if they were not to be allowed to leave their cars indefinitely they should have parking places.

"Les parkings," to employ the horrible expression which has been incorporated in the French language, are difficult to find. The authorities optimistically promised to provide them, above ground or under ground, and to exact a payment for their use. As the charges were rather high, this did not meet with the approval of the motoring public. Even the firms and associations offering to organise paid parking places did not feel assured of their financial success, for they demanded a guarantee from the municipal council. Meaning, the decree which went into effect on January 1 has not been applied. The underground garages exist on paper only, and probably will never get any further. Only M. Chlappe, the energetic chief of police, is determined that the scheme shall be carried through, and even he is willing to modify it.

It is now suggested that the rule against leaving cars unattended shall be applied only from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 2 to 7 p.m., thus making it possible for one set of guardians to be employed for the parking places and leaving the Parisian free to eat his lunch, drink his aperitif in the evening, and attend places of amusement at night without the harassing thought that a policeman is writing down the numbers of his car and preparing an invitation to call at the police station.

—W. F. B. in The Autocar.

MARCH OF PROGRESS

"I never like to run more than two hundred and fifty miles a day. I know you don't agree with me, George, but I feel that when you run three hundred or three hundred and fifty you don't really see all the scenery as thoroughly and study the agriculture and other features of the country as closely as you might if you just jogged along at a nice steady forty-five or fifty miles an hour instead of speeding. But be that as it may, we planned to take it easy and not get in before seven-thirty."

"Say, that day was a revelation of progress."

"When I first drove that road it was just a plain, dirty road running through a lot of unkempt farms, and now every mile or so you'd find a dandy up-to-date hot-dog stand—some like log cabins and some like Chinese pagodas or Indian wigwams or little, small imitations of Mount Vernon about ten feet high, and all like that, and stocking every known refreshment for the inner man—hot dogs and apple pie and chewing-gum and cigars and so on and so forth—and, of course, up-to-date billboards and along the road to diversify it, and garages maybe every five miles, and in every town a dandy free auto camp providing free water and wood for the tourists."

"And so many of the farmers quitting their old, tollsome routine and selling apples and cider to the motoring—I asked one of 'em, by the way, how he could keep his supply up, and come to find out he didn't have an apple tree on the place—he got 'em all from a grocery store in the next town. Oh, motoring certainly has made a great and wonderful change in the country!"

"Of course, California has always had a lot of high mountains, which, it's needless to say, were there long before man came to the trackless wilds, also, of course, the ocean, but still in the old days, even after the State was settled by white and civilised men, there was nobody there to advertise them—to, you might say, correlate them with the rest of our American life."

"But aside from nothing but scenery, what did California have in those days? What did it have?"

"I've seen it and I know. I've seen beauty spots in California where even twenty years ago there couldn't have been hardly a single human being in sight—some point of interest filled with holy quiet between the eternal hills and now you'll find there, especially on a Sunday, no less than maybe a couple of hundred cars parked, and all the folks out there laughing and talking and being neighbourly and swapping news from the folks back home in Iowa and cooking hot dogs and waffles and all 'like that' and looking at the scenery." Extract from "The Motorist Who Knew Coolidge," by Sinclair Lewis.

CAR ECONOMIES.

Increased Consumption and Prosperity.

A closer economic study of automotive questions should be based not only on production figures but also on those showing the economic value of motor vehicle operation and use. In America, for example, investigation has shown that the labour of only one man is required to every 14 automobiles produced; whereas traffic control, operation, maintenance, and construction and improvement of highways for the same 14 vehicles when in use require the services of 3 men. Thus every 5 motor vehicles in operation create a job for one man. By the production in 1929 of 5,600,000 motor vehicles, employment was created in the United States for some 400,000 men. Sale, operation, servicing, repairing and garaging of the 26,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States, in addition to necessary highway construction, require a labour force of not less than 4,000,000 men. It naturally cannot be ascertained how many of this number support families with their wages. However, when we include those who rely for their economic support upon wage earners in the automotive industry and allied activities, the total figure is increased by several million. No country, therefore, which desires to create as many jobs as possible can afford to ignore the motor vehicle.

Significance of Transport.

The significance of motor transport is reflected not only in the employment situation but also in the level of production costs, which determine the extent to which the time saving motor vehicle will be used. The merchant, for instance, who cannot take full advantage of his working hours through lack of modern transport, is unable to do business on even terms with competitors who can reach their market quickly and comfortably. The greater efficiency made possible by rapid transport naturally increases productive capacity and income. Therefore, the user of modern transport agencies, accomplishing more in a given time than the man who does not use them, is entitled to demand a greater income. Development throughout the nation of greater efficiency is an outstanding economic need. When we consider the increased efficiency made possible by the motor vehicle, it becomes obvious that this is one of the most productive factors in our modern progress.

The development of motor transport has enabled many Americans to live more comfortably than they could before, with the same salary; the automobile has made it possible for them to live more cheaply and healthfully in the country than they could near their jobs in the expensive and noisy cities.

A Low Tax.

The use of motor transport is also of great importance to the National Treasury. The revenue from the 26,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States total \$800,000,000 annually from which sum current expenditures for interest and amortisation of highway bonds are made. An outstanding reason for the volume of this income is that the tax per vehicle is fixed so low that it does not burden the less wealthy classes, nor discourage them from purchasing motor vehicles.

A country fully aware of these economic advantages will logically endeavour to promote the use of motor transport, in order to improve the welfare of the working population, of commercial enterprises and of the national treasury.

UPWARD SWING.

Business Returning to Normal Basis.

Toledo, March 4.

Business in general and the automobile business in particular, are on the upward swing and should be on a practically normal basis within the next sixty days. This is the opinion of Mr. L. A. Miller, President of the Willis-Overland Company, Mr. George M. Graham, Vice-President in charge of sales, and other executives of the company who have just returned from a business trip that covered nearly the entire nation.

"The automobile business always is the first to be affected in any recession of general business and is the first to recover," Mr. Miller said. "All manufacturers are properly controlling their manufacturing schedules, and when business resumes on a normal basis this will have the effect of stabilising the large automobile centres of the country and will likewise have a beneficial effect on business as a whole."

"My view of the entire picture

CHECK BUICK'S CHASSIS

-note its distinctive construction

.. then you'll know why more than 2,000,000 people have bought

BUICKS

The world-famous Buick chassis and Buick's smart new Bodies by Fisher! An unrivalled combination! Providing the highest degree of motor car performance and all-round motoring satisfaction, over the greatest number of miles!

The more thoroughly you compare Buick with other cars, the more clearly you will understand why more than 2,000,000 people have bought Buicks—why men and women are buying from two to five times as many Buicks as any other automobile priced above

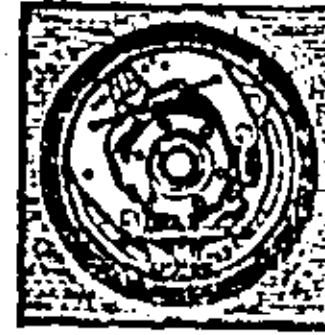
\$1200—and why they have purchased more Buicks during the few weeks this brilliant new car has been on the market than in any like period in Buick history.

See the new Buicks and arrange to buy one. Six of the 14 luxurious body types, incorporating all the famous Buick superiorities, are available at prices ranging from \$1225 to \$1295, f.o.b. factory. All available on the extremely liberal General Motors Time Payment Plan.

Buick's 199-horsepower Valve-in-Head engine is the most powerful engine of its size in the world. It is famous, too, for unrivalled smoothness, economy and sturdiness. It incorporates such marked engineering advancements as counterweighted crankshaft with torsion balancer, carburetor heat control, positive pressure gas pump, and triple seal against wear.

Buick's Controlled Servo Enclosed Mechanical Brakes provide the most perfect control ever devised for any automobile. They are smooth, sure, silent in operation, and achieve positive results with minimum pedal pressure. And because they are completely protected against dust, dirt and water—they insure maximum braking efficiency in any weather.

New, longer rear springs, in conjunction with four new Leafway Double Shock Absorbers, impart a superior degree of riding comfort. These two vital comfort factors work together in perfect harmony to check both bound and rebound over the roughest roads.



Buick's new frictionless steering gear imports machine steering—new throughout the entire turning range, insures absolute control, and prevents transmission of road jolts and jars to the driver's arms. Twin features which make a tremendous contribution to driving ease and reliability.

Buick's famous multiple-disc clutch, too, reveals marked superiorities. In addition to being far sturdier than those of conventional design, it imparts exceptional smoothness, due to its special facing which insures gradual engagement of the driving and driven surfaces.

Buick's famous torque tube serves two vitally important functions. It not only carries the driving thrust, leaving the rear springs free to cushion the car's progress, but also forms a major part of the Buick chassis seal—every moving part of the Buick chassis is fully protected against dust, dirt and water, assuring maximum operating efficiency in any weather.

*The engine in the 124- and 132-inch Buicks develops 99 horsepower, and that in the 118-inch Buick 80½ horsepower.

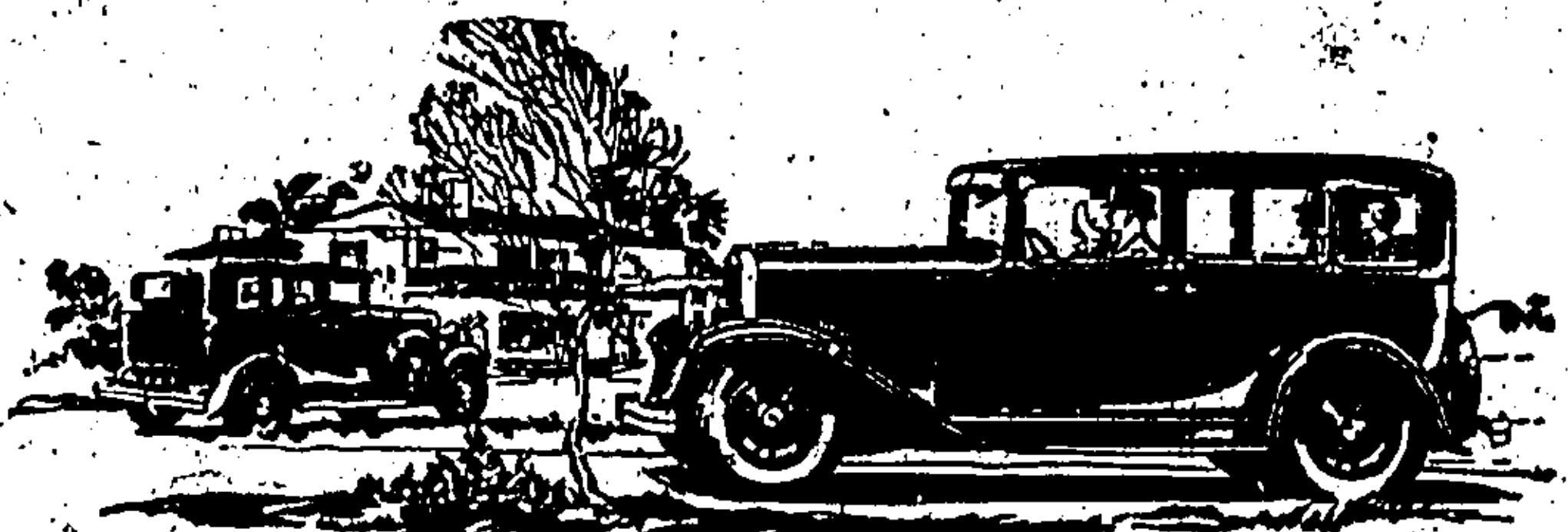
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- the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six by Dodge Brothers has ever been sold.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six with internal-expanding 4-wheel hydraulic brakes ever has been offered.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which you could have a car with a Mono-piece (Steel) Body, the most advanced construction known to the industry.

A NEW 8 IN LINE SENSATIONAL IN VALUE

- SENSATIONAL VALUE in engineering—with Down-Draft carburetor; both air and oil cleaner; 220.7 cubic inch piston displacement; 4-wheel internal-expanding hydraulic brakes.
- SENSATIONAL VALUE in comfort and luxury—four hydraulic double-acting shock absorbers; low-sprung, silent, safe Mono-piece (Steel) Body; unusually high-quality upholstery; fully adjustable front seat.

DODGE BROTHERS SIXES AND EIGHTS

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCTS

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Tel. C. 5644.

Tel. C. 5644.

discloses no alarming condition regarding the automobile or any other line of business. People are buying motor cars as well as other merchandise and will continue to do so in increasing monthly volume until we reach our normal stride, which should come within the next sixty days."

"With the general revamping of sales and production policies, careful attention to the used car problem and the close co-operation between the dealer and manufacturer, I am confident that the 1930 volume will equal that of last year. Under the present policies this should produce great

er profits for both dealer and manufacturer since the 1930 programme is based on the law of supply and demand rather than on an arbitrary production schedule. This plan is economically sound and will undoubtedly be reflected in a healthier business situation all around."

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The China Mail

Thursday, April 17, 1930.
Third Moon, 19th Day.

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HONG KONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1930.

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"PATRICIA" 14th May M'les, London, Amsterdam & Glasgow

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"DOMINION" 23rd May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TELEPHON" 20th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.)
"LION" 19th Apr. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS" 10th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

INWARD SERVICE.
"TANFALUN" Due 18th Apr. For S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"DIOMEDE" Due 20th Apr. For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ANTENOR" Due 30th Apr. For S'hai, Tientsin, Taku & Delton

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

On Good Friday, the 18th inst.; Easter Saturday, the 19th inst.; and Easter Monday, the 21st inst. the G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be open as follows:—

Post Office	Friday 18	Saturday 19	Monday 21
General Post Office	8-10.30 a.m.	8-10.30 a.m.	8-12 noon
Kowloon Branch	8-9 a.m.	8-9 a.m.	8-11 a.m.
Sheungwan Branch	8-9 a.m. & 6-7 p.m.	8-9 a.m. & 6-7 p.m.	8-9 a.m. & 6-7 p.m.
Saiyingpau Branch			
Wantsai Branch			
Yau-mai Branch	8-9 a.m.	8-9 a.m.	8-9 a.m.
Shamshui-pu Branch			
Kowloon City Branch			

There will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as on Sundays and one delivery of registered correspondence each day at 9 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

INWARD MAILS

From	THURSDAY, APRIL 17.	Per
Canada (Victoria, B.C., March 29), U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, March 28)		Empress of Asia
U.S.A. (San Francisco, Mar. 22), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai		Shinyo Maru
FRIDAY, APRIL 18.		
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only London, March 20)		Tantalus
Japan & Shanghai		Atsuta Maru
SATURDAY, APRIL 19.		
Shanghai and Swatow		Szechuen
Shanghai		Gemma

OUTWARD MAILS

For	THURSDAY, APRIL 17.	Per
Saigon	Telemachus	3 p.m.
Japan	Kaga Maru	3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tainan	3.30 p.m.
Saigon	Tai Fook Sing	4.30 p.m.
Formosa	Kine Maru	5 p.m.
Amoy	Kulsang	5 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Change (Due Thursday Island, April 29.)	
	Parcels	Apr. 17, 5 p.m.
	Registration	Apr. 18, 9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, APRIL 18.		
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru	8.30 a.m.
Saigon and Mauritius	Tinhov	10 a.m.
Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Sauerland	10.30 a.m.
Saigon	Pong Tong	10.30 a.m.
Tourane	Chung Kong	10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halohing	10.30 a.m.
Manila	Empress of Asia	10.30 a.m.

* Super-scribed correspondence only.

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AIR COMPARISONS.

Great Britain's Lowly Position.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

London, Yesterday.
France's superiority in first-line military aeroplanes, the rapid growth of Italy's force since 1925, and Britain's lowly position, are outstanding features of a table issued, a response to a House of Commons enquiry, by Sir Samuel Hoare.

The figures show that Britain alone has reduced her air expenditure since 1925, to the extent of two per cent., while the United States, France and Italy, respectively, have increased theirs by a hundred and forty, a hundred and fourteen, and thirty-one per cent.

The first line machines now maintained by Britain number 780, by France 1,310, the United States 950, and Italy, 1,100. The latter's normal establishment is a thousand.

Britain is likely to form new squadrons, embracing sixteen first-line machines, America 24, and France 48.

The Italian strength was below the British and United States figures in 1925.—Reuter.

BAD FOR SAILORS.

Reduction in Defences of Australia.

500 RATINGS TO GO.

Melbourne, Yesterday.
The Government has ordered a reduction of \$500,000 in the defence estimates, half the reduction applying to the Navy and half to the Army and Air Force. This involves the discharge of 500 ratings.—Reuter.

There are rumours that Mr. Snowden is considering means to prevent the saving of the surplus through the medium of single-premium assurances.

WEAK-KNEED POLICY.

CONDEMNED IN SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

POSITION OF THE PRESS.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
The ratemakers' meeting this afternoon overwhelmingly rejected the unanimous recommendation of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement that there be an increase in Chinese representation on the Council from three as at present to five.

This rejection followed a vigorous attack by Mr. R. G. McDonald, a prominent local barrister, against the Council's "weak-kneed" policy. Mr. McDonald laid the blame for what he considered an intention to "give away the Settlement" upon the shoulders of Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Press Exclusion.
The motion that the Council meetings be open to the Press was defeated, but the proposal that the Press should have access to the Council minutes was carried.—Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY.

House of Lords' Motion Rejected.

"ARROGANT ACTION."

London, Yesterday.
The House of Commons by 194 votes to 50 on a Government motion, reinstated the clause abolishing the death penalty for cowardice and desertion in the Army and Royal Air Force.

Mr. E. Thurtle, (Lab.) who was responsible for the original insertion of the clause, declared that the House of Lords' action was arrogant and impudent and astoundingly audacious.—Reuter.

[A conflict of opinion in the two Houses of Parliament was evidenced by the House of Lords by 45 votes to 12 reinserting the death penalty in the Army and Air Force Annual Bill for cowardice and desertion.]

WORLD COURT.

Hoover Urged to Take Action.

PRESS PRAISE.

New York, Yesterday.
Mr. Hoover's address yesterday in favour of adherence to the World Court is generally applauded, even by the opposition newspapers, which point out that the President is probably thinking of the recent victory of Mrs. Ruth McCormick in the State primary election for a Republican Senator in Illinois, who opposed the Court of International Justice and League of Nations.

The New York Times says:—"By boldly and promptly taking this position, the President must command the respect, even of those who differ with him. People like an executive who does not shift his helm with every change of wind or tide."

The New York World urges Mr. Hoover to take action, and send a message to the Senate immediately in the matter.—Reuter's American Service.

JAPAN'S ECONOMICS.

Move to Encourage Industry.

REDUCE IDLE LIST.

Tokyo, Yesterday.
Stressing the grave anxiety felt over the prevailing economic conditions, the National Association of All-Japan Stock Exchanges has submitted a resolution to the Government advising that immediate steps be taken to stabilise the situation.

The resolution urges, inter alia, the abolition of the capital levy on stock dividends with the purpose of encouraging industry, and eliminating unemployment.—Reuter.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY.

Death of Ex-Governor of Ceylon.

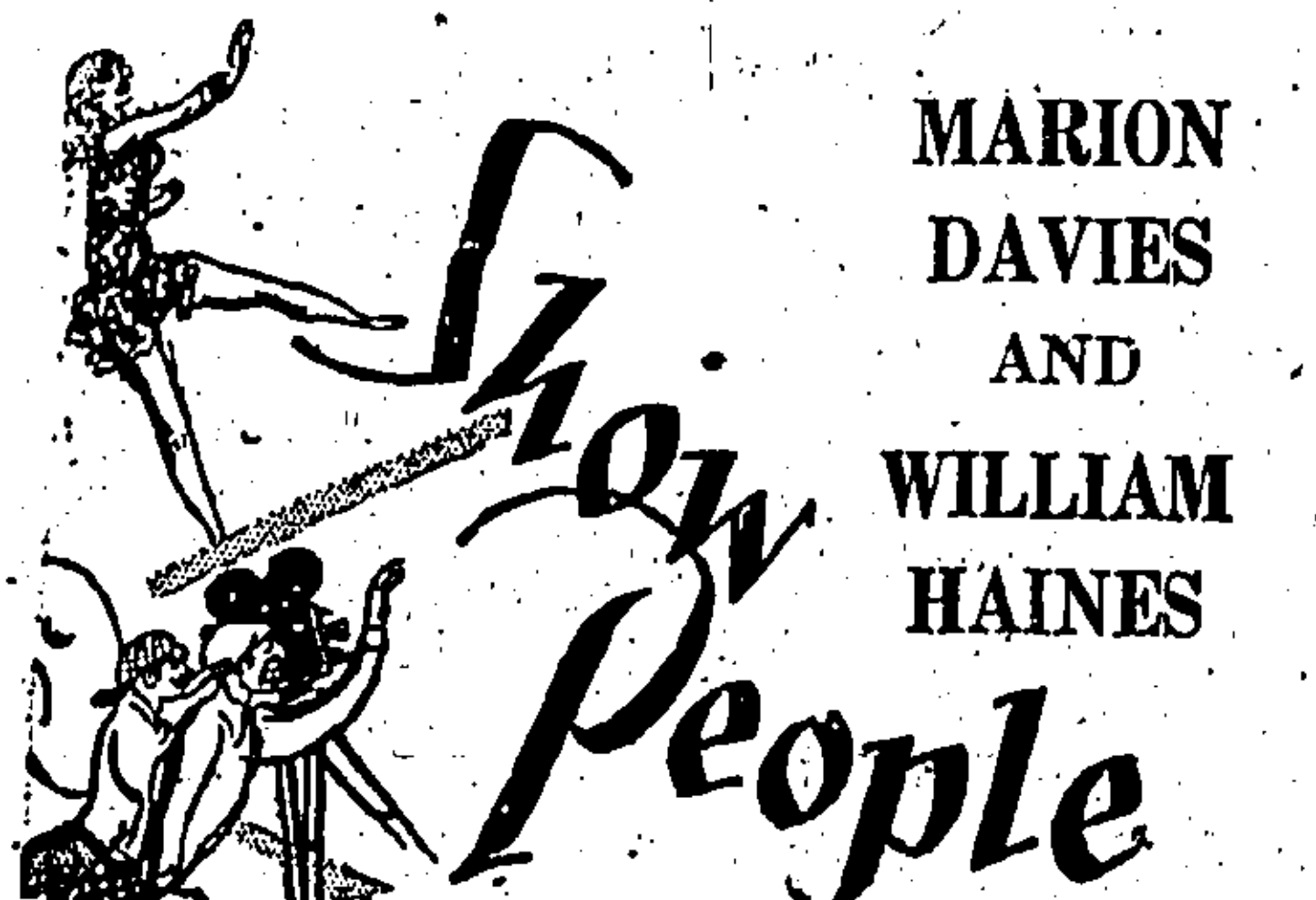
London, Yesterday.
The death has occurred of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, P.C., K.C.B.—Reuter.

[Sir West Ridgeway was Governor and Commander in Chief of Ceylon from 1896-1905. He served with distinction in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was political secretary to Lord Roberts. Later he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and in 1887 was Under-Secretary for Ireland. He served on special diplomatic duty in Russia and was at one time Envoy Extraordinary to the Sultan of Morocco.]

AMISIMINTS

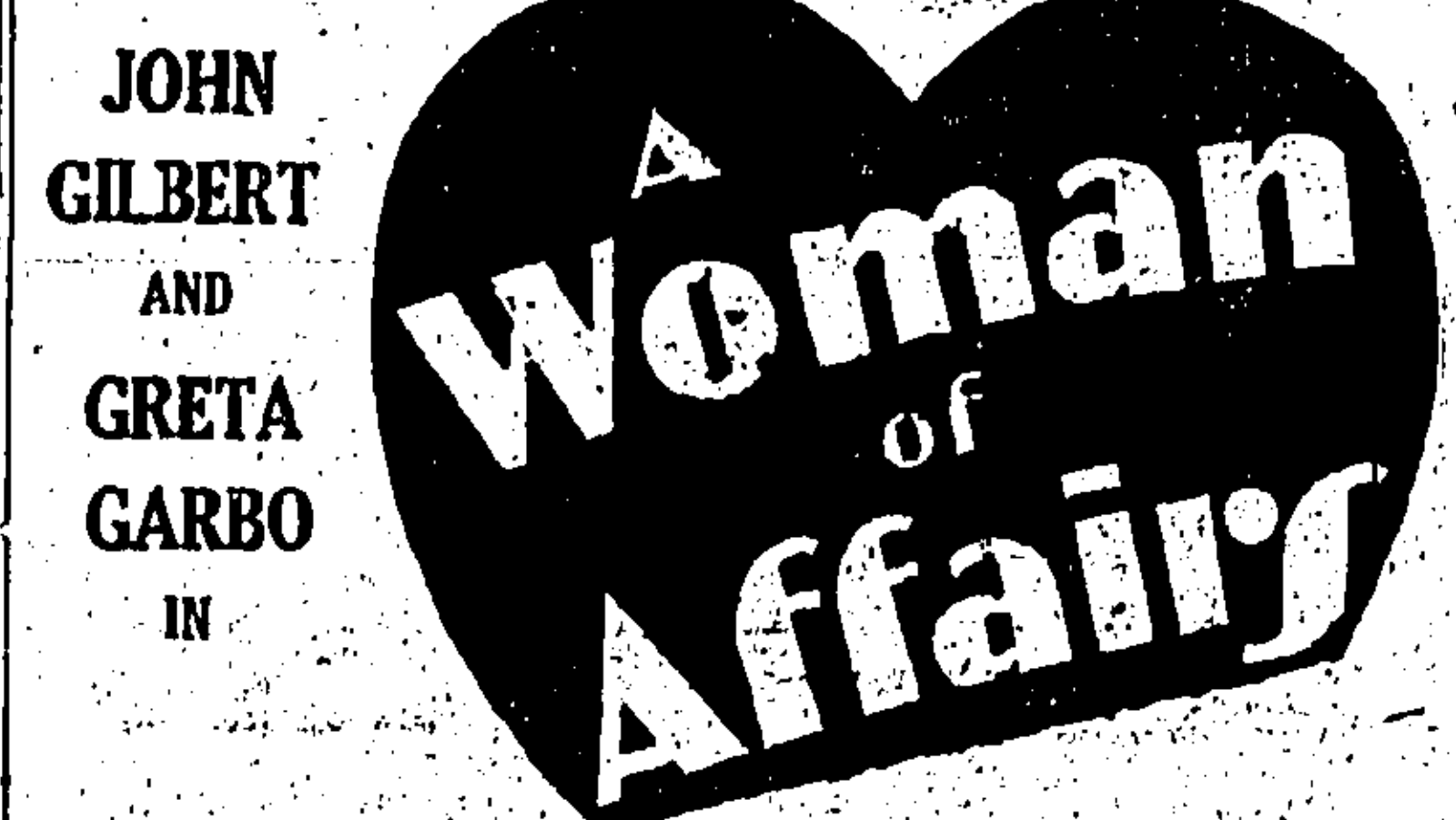


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